

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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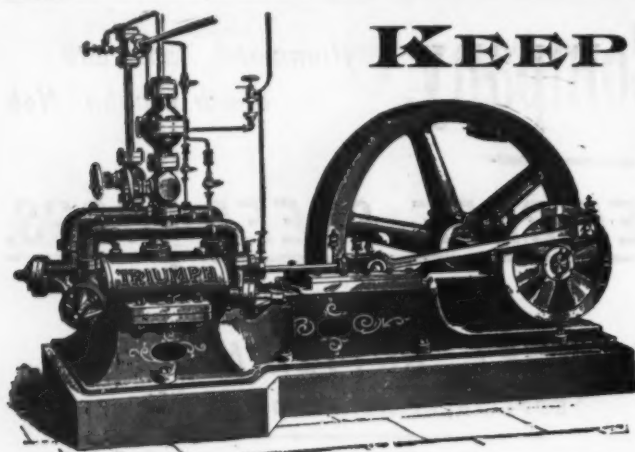
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SEE PAGE 8, INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.



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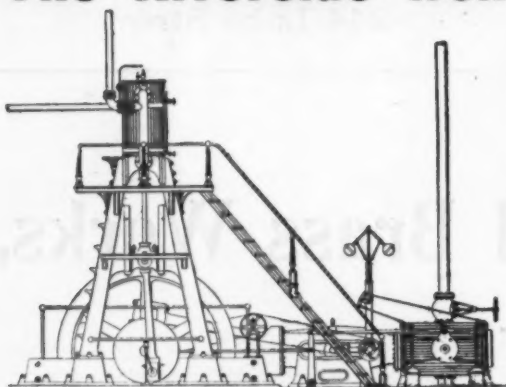
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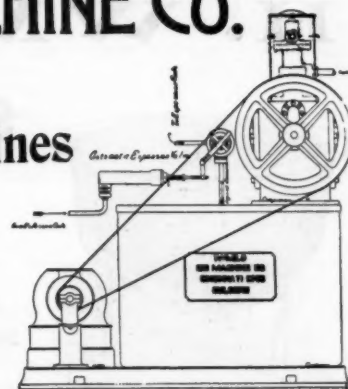
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

THE ORGAN OF THE PROVISION AND MEAT INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TREATY.

The importance to the export provision trade of the treaty just closed between England and the United States ought to be manifest to every member of the trade, and we sincerely hope that the United States Senate will ratify same without hesitation. We are the largest exporters of provisions in the world, and England is our greatest and most important customer. The assurance that war with that country is impossible for five years to come, will leave "war talk" in future without effect and will allow business to run in its natural channels. Arbitration ought to be the watchword in this age of civilization, and we hope that we may be in a position to close similar treaties with all countries with whom we have commercial relations.

BUTCHERS' AND PACKERS' ORGANIZATION.

We have frequently been asked by butchers and packers whether we would give our support to an organization, if same was formed, for the protection of their interests. This week alone we received three inquiries of that kind—two from large butchers in Michigan and Ohio, and one from a small packer in Pennsylvania. We may say, cordially, yes. Is it not our entire aim and purpose; in fact, our sole aim and purpose, to protect the interests of the butchers and packers, large and small, and have not our columns been always open to ventilate any grievances which they might have? We would be pleased to put ourselves at the head of such a movement, but we must say before starting, that the words "protection of our interests" must be better defined. It is not within the power of a newspaper to protect a man against his competitors. That is a thing which we cannot do. If there are any unfair dealings, or any unfair competition, we are only too willing to expose same. If any one sells compound lard as pure lard trying to compete with pure lard, that is a subject for exposure, and there are many others; but, if a packing house in a neighboring town comes into your territory and tries to take away your customers, that is a thing which we naturally cannot help, and the only remedy against that is to retaliate. If any one tries to take away your trade, why, go for him, if you cannot come to an understanding with him about the territory to be visited by either, or about certain customers whom you or he may want.

There is already a butchers' association in existence, "The Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association," but there are few packers that belong to it, and we doubt whether it would open its doors to wholesalers. However, associations for mutual protection, if well organized and conducted, are a good thing in any trade. Butchers' and packers' associations might do considerable good for their members, if everybody were willing to abide by their decisions. We have ventilated the subject before, and we are willing to have suggestions from the trade. If those who have any grievances, or who feel that their interests are hurt in any section or in any branch of their business, will communicate with us from time to time, we might be in a position to formulate a plan of operation, and we would become more familiar with the grievances and with the interests which are to be protected. Our services are at the disposal of the trade, and our columns are open to the weakest, as they are to the strongest.

THE BRITISH LARD CASE AGAIN.

As long as the British bacon curers demand that pure lard should be made of hog fat only, we can fully subscribe their claims, but when they desire to dictate what parts of the hog or hog fat should be exclusively used for the manufacture of pure lard, they assume an arbitrary attitude in which we cannot support them. We print in another column the report of an English chemist and the resolutions adopted by some of the largest English bacon curers. These parties claim that lard prepared from intestinal fat is not entitled to be called pure lard. We cannot agree with our British friends in this matter. We will admit that lard prepared from intestinal fat is usually considerably softer than that prepared from back fat or leaf, but nevertheless, the lard prepared from intestinal fat is pure lard, just as "pure" as the lard from the back fat. The softness of the lard has nothing to do with its purity. The ridiculousness of the claims of our friends can easily be demonstrated by subjecting intestinal lard to a moderate pressure; a portion of the oily, soft

constituent can be extracted from the lard, the remainder having exactly the composition of any back fat lard. It is true that the resulting product will not represent the entire material obtained from the hog fat, but there has no other material been added to the lard; merely the excess of liquid fat has been removed.

Our British friend may claim that it is just as objectionable to remove part of the lard as to add some more or less foreign matter (like beef stearine) to the lard. To be consistent, our friends would, however, have to abandon the practice of bleaching lard, of filtering same, of treating it with fuller's earth, and of "blowing it." All these operations remove portions of the lard, and therefore cannot be tolerated in the manufacture of pure lard any more than the separation of the excessive amount of the oily part of lard made from intestinal fat. But if pure lard can be made from intestinal fat by partly extracting the olein, what is the product before this oily part is extracted? The British bacon curers state that in Great Britain intestinal lard is solely used for the making of cheap dripping and tallow candles. The American demand for such candles is extremely small, and would consume but a small fraction of intestinal lard produced in the United States. An outlet for this product must be found. We would appreciate a practical suggestion from our friends showing a profitable utilization of the intestinal lard. For the present we cannot agree with their claim that intestinal lard is not pure lard. We must claim, and can furnish evidence, that it is possible and practicable to make from intestinal fat just as good lard as from back fat, the product having all the quantities claimed and desired for lard made from back fat.

THE FUTURE OF THE TALLOW MARKET.

As will be seen from the table, which we published in our last issue, showing the sales of American tallow in New York for the last ten years, there has not been a single year in this decade when tallow has sold so low, and where the general market has been so depressed as during 1896. At no time has tallow sold above 4½ cents during that year, and even that was in the early part of the year only. Prices subsequently dropped down to 3 cents, rallied again to 4¼, and again fell off last December to 3¼, with 3½ as the highest record for that month.

At this writing 3½ cents is about the ruling price. While this naturally seems to be low, it is known that there is a sufficient quantity of tallow on hand to supply all the demand in the event of an advance, and the question has arisen, what can be done to advance the market? A large firm of Eastern melters, very judiciously, is holding its output for higher prices, and if the manufacturers were to unite for the same purpose, 4 cents and over could be readily reached. There can be no question about the original causes of the decline in the price of tallow. It dates from the day that this valuable article was put on the free list, allowing Australian and foreign tallow to hang over our market as a constant menace and a sharp competitor at the very moment that the price should go above a certain remunerative figure. Nevertheless, we do not believe that the price of soap has been cheapened considerably to the consumer. Recently, as will be seen in our tallow report, there were taken either for soap or candle making purposes in Chicago about 2,000,000 pounds of oleo stearine in place of tallow, the consumers figuring that they could afford to pay a half cent over the price of tallow, since the difference in titre makes the oleo stearine advantageous, while the reasoning is that with oleo stearine at 4¼ cents and cotton oil at 25 cents, the stock makes a cost to equal not over 3½ cents for tallow, considering the greater amount of cotton oil that can be used with the oleo for soap purposes.

While this matter may have temporarily displaced the consumption of 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of tallow, we do not think that it will seriously operate against the market. We still believe that tallow, as well as all beef products, are low, and we also entertain a favorable view for the outlook of the market for pork and hog products. We feel that all conditions are on hand for a general revival of business, and that same will come sooner than is now generally expected.

Want and For Sale Ads can be found on Page 46.

PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

INCREASED RECEIPTS OF HOGS and a more active market have been the features of the past week. The long delayed prophecies of the packers of larger receipts have at last been partially fulfilled, the total at the chief Western points having run considerably ahead of those of last year, so far this week. Yet, the demand from shorts to cover old contracts continue to advance prices after our last, which noted greater anxiety on their part to get off the bear side of the market, on account of the continued light run of hogs. For the first two days of these larger receipts, therefore, the packers and shorts continued to buy so freely that prices still further advanced, and not until near mid-week did they hold off, awaiting a reaction. This was caused by some tired longs improving their opportunity to take small profits. Yet is a noticeable fact that packers did not join the selling in order to depress prices, but quietly took all stuff offering at the market. This has caused greater activity in futures, and also in domestic spot demand for meats, and in foreign demand for refined lard, the Continent having come in quite freely for the first time in months, as well as England, and for prompt shipment, although they pulled out as soon as the market reacted, awaiting a further decline on the increased movement of hogs. Otherwise exporters have taken little, outside of bellies, raw lard, having been very dull, as well as the regular export cuts of bacon, of which the stocks on the other side are still ample. Yet with this increased supply of hogs competition among the packers has been sufficient most of the time to prevent any material decline in prices, they having been as free buyers of hogs as of products, to cover their old short contracts. From this it would seem that they have definitely come to the conclusion that they made a mistake in their estimates of the present season's hog supply, when they discounted it last autumn, by selling January so heavily short. Not only this, but their present continued covering of May shorts would also seem to indicate that they have come to the

same conclusion in regard to the spring supply of hogs. In other words, they have apparently abandoned the short side of the market, pocketing their losses, convinced that they were wrong so far on this crop, during which they have packed hogs at a loss, as well as covered their short contracts at a greater one ever since the season began. Added to this, cash demand for domestic trade, especially in meats, at the West, has very materially improved, until packers are sold up on their cured meats to present production, if not ahead of it, and are now advancing their prices or refusing to sell. On Tuesday alone, by one broker, sales of thirty-two carloads of meats were reported in Chicago and 800 tes. on Wednesday. This has been done both for the Eastern and Pennsylvania trade, as well as for the West and the South, showing a general demand for actual spot stuff. In addition, free sales have been made for forward delivery, running all the way from February to August, of all kinds of hams, which have advanced, and green hams with them, from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. This applies, however, to Western cured, New York City hams having been excessively dull and easy at old prices. On the other hand, city shoulders have been stronger, in better demand and held higher, while Western have been neglected, so far as the Eastern trade is concerned. At the same time, city bellies have been in much better demand for English markets, and in fair demand for Cuba at steady prices, while the latter market has also taken a fair amount of city lard. But the English markets have been out on lard, except in the refined state, though they have taken more of the latter, as well as the Continent, than for weeks, and what has surprised the refiners themselves, it has been for prompt shipment, as previous bids were for April-May shipment, though at spot prices. There has been no other notable feature in the cash market, pork having been a little more active for the West Indies, but still comparatively dull, at unchanged prices. Refiners, of course, have been better buyers of Western lard, to fill their sales of refined, which latter have been the best since the boom last fall, before the packers took the bear side of the market. As to the speculative trade at the West, it has been chiefly confined to the packers and professionals, outsiders having kept out, as in all other speculative articles, although there have been some large longs in hog products, who bought at lower prices, and are still holding for a further advance, though not active buyers. At this writing predictions

are that receipts of hogs will be lighter for the balance of the week, though the weather West is still cold, as it has been during the week, thus increasing the movement. There has been a continued large movement of products from country packing points to Chicago, especially of lard, to such an extent that little has been offered from those points at the seaboard. This was due to the fact that Chicago packers and shorts offered more in order to fill deliveries on their January contracts, in which there is still said to be a large unliquidated interest, as well as in ribs. At the same time, they have also had a good demand for refined lard from the Continent, as well as Eastern refiners, and have been using this lard in tanks to fill those contracts, while turning out their own production in tierces on their January contracts. This has kept new lard at a premium over old, while the latter has been taken by exporters at the discount, as about half of the stock in Chicago on the first of January consisted of the latter, which then ceased to be good delivery on contract. This is about all there has been of interest in these markets this week, except the changing of sentiment to the bull side, which is not yet general, however, owing to the lack of any bull leader, who must be found among the packers, and they have too much to do for the present in covering their shorts to think of taking that side of the market; beside their interest is to keep hogs as low as possible, still, which could hardly be, should products be further advanced; especially so long as packers are compelled to cut them to fill short contracts, no matter whether there is a profit in cutting them or not, as has been the case thus far this season. It matters little, therefore, if the receipts of hogs continue heavy for the balance of the winter packing season, the packers are likely to take them all and all the products offered, either long or short, so long as prices are not materially advanced. On the other hand, should the supply of hogs fall off again, we are likely to see a scramble among the shorts to cover, such as appeared to have begun last Saturday, that will put up prices in spite of the packers, who have so far this season benefited by all the accidents that have happened this season, and can scarcely hope that bullhead luck and nerve will help them much longer. The greatest bear factor has now apparently been removed permanently from the market; namely, dull, cash demand, for the improvement this week is not only marked, but general, and indicates that the trade has held off for lower prices until they are out of stock and are

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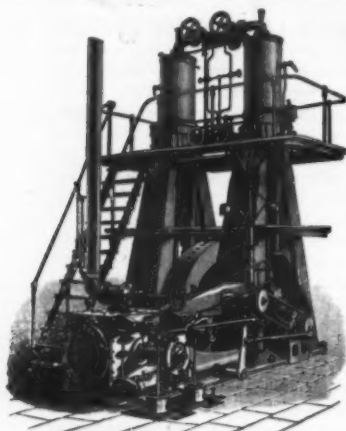
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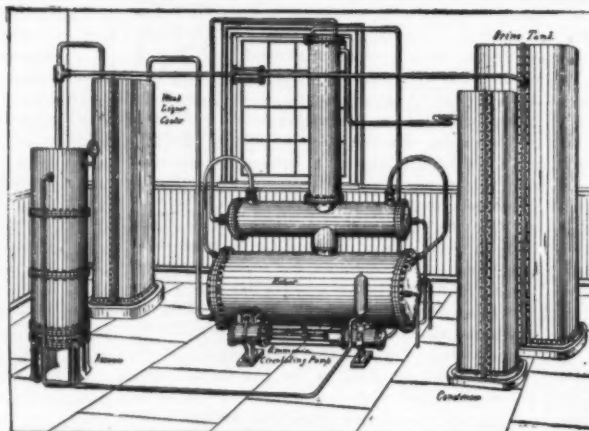
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 46.

compelled to buy for near future wants, while confidence has been sufficiently restored to induce quite liberal buying for the far future, in the belief that present prices are lower than will be maintained for the balance of the crop. When this sentiment becomes general, we will be likely to see outside speculation for the bull account in future stuff, which, together with improved cash demand, will be likely to further advance prices. In beef products there has been no improvement whatever in demand, though prices are firmly held, chiefly on light production and little offering, with little effort on the part of packers to sell goods, owing to the light supply of good beef cattle. This is largely true of canned beef, beside the fact that cattle can be used to better advantage in other products.

After the close of our last on Friday week two cars of new lard were sold, to arrive, at 4.12½, against 500 old early, and reported in our last at 4.05, to which was added 500 more later in the day on p. t., all taken by Gledhill for the English market, since when no demand has been reported for that destination. Later that day sales of cash pork were also increased 300 bbls.

On Saturday the option markets West closed 2½ higher in face of estimates of 200,000 hogs for this week in Chicago. In New York spot Western lard was held at 4.15, on the export sales of the night before and in sympathy with the West, but nothing was reported done.

On Monday receipts of hogs at the West were 88,000, against 83,000 a year ago, of which 52,000 in Chicago, or 8,000 more than the estimate; yet prices of products advanced 5c. all round for the day on the active demand from shorts. In New York 500 tes. spot Western lard sold at 4.20 for old, New was quoted 10c. higher, but nominal, while 400 tes. iron-bound city were reported at 4.25 on Saturday's steamer for Havana. City lard was nominal at 3.80 bid and 3.90 asked, while refined was raised on the increased demand, and with West to 4.55 for the Continent, 4.75 for South America and 5.90 for Brazil. Hogs in New York were ¼ off and from 5 to 15 off in the West, as outside points had good receipts also for Monday, though not large; 300 bbls. pork were sold in New York on the spot at 8.50@8.75 for mess.

On Tuesday receipts of hogs at the West were 85,000, against 64,000 last year, while products declined 5@10c. for the day on realizing of profits by the longs, and fear of increasing receipts of hogs. In New York 250 tes. of cash lard sold at 4.20 and equal to 250 in tanks on that basis, 200 city sold at 3.80, all to refiners; also 300 bbls. of pork at unchanged prices, 1,000 city pickled hams 8½c. for 12-lb, 1,200 tes. of skinned 16-lb and California hams in Chicago for the Eastern market for January to August delivery on p. t. Hogs in New York were ½ up and unchanged at the West.

On Wednesday receipts of hogs were the largest yet at the West, or 99,000, against 66,000 a year ago; yet products closed unchanged to 2½ up for the day on good buying

by the packers, after opening lower. In New York only 100 tes. of Western were reported at 4.15, but 4.20 was asked for regular lots, 100 city for refining at 3.80 and 350 iron-bound for the West Indies at 4.25, part recently, 300 bbls. pork at unchanged prices, 115,000 lb of 12-lb ribbed bellies for the English markets at 4½c., boxed; 45,000 lb clear ditto for Cuba at 4½c., boxed, and sales of beef so far for the week, 200 tes. of extra India mess and 600 bbls. of packet and family at unchanged prices. City shoulders were bid 4¼c., and held at 4½c., while city hams were dull at 8¼@8½c., and barely steady. Hogs unchanged New York and West.

(For later report, see page 37.)

TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW has been dull since our last, though firmly held both East and West; that is, dull so far as any export trade, present or prospective, is concerned, although home trade has been fair at the East, but quiet at the West, owing to stocks being well cleaned up there last week, as well as of oleo stearine, as noted by us in our last issue on Friday, though the amount of the transactions could not then be learned. That left the Western markets in a strong position, which they have maintained through the week at 2½c. bid and paid for No. 2 packers' and 3¼c. for No. 1, exporters doing some business in the former for France, the local trade taking nearly the week's production of the latter on last week's sales; hence little new business has been reported from there; but country stock, tributary to the New York market, has been more freely offered, with accumulations by melters who have been holding for a renewal of export demand, following the example of the chief New York melter, who has still further accumulated this week's product, refusing to take the current rates of 3¾@3½c., at which other melters have sold about their production. But instead of an improvement in export inquiry, as expected, it has fallen out entirely, only a small lot having been taken, on an old contract, while shippers report absolutely no orders for new business. Even the English markets, as well as the French, have been disappointing, and the former lower and extremely dull, London showing 6d. decline on Wednesday, with only one-quarter of the 1,500 casks offering taken. Reports from the French market indicate an equally discouraging condition of affairs there, owing to the same disparity there as here between this and other soap stocks, as shown under our cottonseed oil review. Hence, there has been an accumulation abroad, and at the

seaboard, which still further depresses the export market, though the West is independent of these influences, owing to the late free sales, which covered production of packers for some little time ahead. At the same time, production of tallow is smaller than usual, owing to the limited supply of fat cattle. The sales in New York this week have absorbed the make, with the exception of the melter who holds the bulk of the stock and refuses to sell, still apparently believing in better prices, but no one in the trade seem to know upon what the expectation is based, as the foreign outlook is poorer than before the New Year, and the home trade have not come in to the extent expected, though they have bought a little more freely of city the present week than for a month past, with the market rather easy early at 3¾c., to firm up to 3½c. later. The supply of country has been a little more liberal, but it has not been pressed on the market at any concession, 3¾@3½c. having been the range for fair to prime, pack-ages free, and 3¼c. for edible, with city edible held at 4c., and scarcely anything doing in the latter grade, so far as reported in absence of exports.

In last report we noted a sale of 800 tes. off grade tallow in Chicago on Thursday at 3¾@3¼c. for export, which should have been 2¾@2½c.

On Saturday nothing was done in the New York market nor West, so far as reported, except 100,000 lb of country at the above range.

On Monday 150 hhd. of city were reported in New York at 3¾c. done late Saturday to the local trade, with 3¾c. bid in Chicago for choice packers' and 2¼c. asked for No. 2.

On Tuesday 100 hhd. more of city were sold at 3½c., half of which for export, on an old contract, with 800 tes. of No. 2 in Chicago, for export to France, at 2¼c.; 75,000 lb of country sold in New York at 3¾@3½c., included in the above sale of city at 3½c. were 50 hhd. choice brands.

On Wednesday 150 hhd. more of city sold to the local trade at 3½c., and 125,000 lb of country at 3¾@3½c.

STEARINES have been in fair demand since our last and at firmer prices, owing to the large sales of oleo stock in the West, reported in our last, which proved to have been over 2,000,000 lb, at 4½@4¼c. in Chicago, and on that basis at Kansas City and Omaha, since when 4¼c. has been bid and 4¾c. asked, for forward delivery, with no transactions reported, owing to the cleaning up of the stock there, as noted above. But exporters have been in the New York market and have paid 4¼c. for France to a moderate extent, as this is cheaper soap stock than

(Continued on page 17.)

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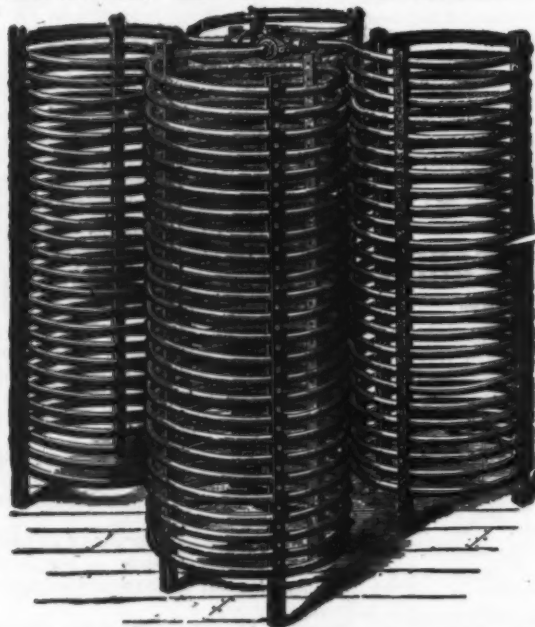
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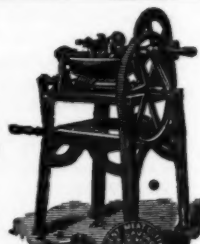
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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—It is claimed by the buyers that the hide market has declined, and if we simply count the price at which the last sales were made and the price that a few carloads sold for previously, it would show a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, but there is a difference whether a buyer takes a carload or all that the packer has. A few single cars of natives had been sold at $9\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, since which time several of the packers sold all the natives they had at $9\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and beside this, it must be taken into consideration that the packers want to dispose of their December hides, as they are sold flat as to grubs, while the January hides are sold subject to grubbing, and as it is claimed that fully 50 per cent. go with the grubby, it can readily be seen that there is a difference in favor of January, as compared with December, of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per lb. It is true that the market is quiet, but strange as it may seem, with all the quietness, there are but few hides on the market to offer, so that it is not strange that the packers claim that they are fully entitled to present prices. If trade in leather continues dull much longer it may be that tanners will rather let their tanneries stand idle than buy hides at prices that under existing conditions cannot show a profit. Leather buyers are doing all they can to break prices by staying out of the market as long as it is possible for them to do so, and if they are successful there is but one thing for tanners to do, and that is, to stop buying hides until they can get them at lower prices. It is all very well to repeat that hides are scarce and all that, but the main object of tanning is to make a profit, and unless there is some probability of profit rather than loss tanners surely will not be anxious to put their money into hides. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, $9\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, with the statement that December hides can probably be had at $9\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ flat for grubs, while for January hides, grub selection, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ is probably the lowest figure at which they would be sold.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are now quoted $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, but no late sales to report.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, are now offered at $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for December kill.

No. 1 COLORADO OR SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are still held at $7\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, though buyers claim that $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ would be accepted.

BRANDED COWS are all sold up at 8¢.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, are held at $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, with the light selections at 9¢. NATIVE BULLS quoted at 8¢, with sales of 1,500 at that price.

BRANDED BULLS, 6¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country hide market is off $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and 5,000 buffs were sold at 8¢, though previous sales were $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. The market is well sold up and is considered steady. We quote:

BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, steady at 8¢, and large sales have been made of late at $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, though 8¢ is now considered the highest quotation.

EXTREME LIGHT HIDES, 25 to 40 lb, are firm at $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for No. 1's with No. 2's at $7\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 7¢ flat.

HEAVY NATIVE COWS, 60 lb and up, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for No. 1's, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for No. 2's.

SIDE-BRANDED COWS, 7¢ flat, with NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, are held at $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for No. 1's with $7\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for No. 2's. fair demand.

BULLS, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for No. 1's, with the No. 2's at $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

CALFSKINS, 7 to 15 lb, are in good demand at $10\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ 11 ¢ for No. 1 country skins, with $9\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for No. 2's.

CITY SKINS bring 11 ¢@ $11\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, unchanged and only moderate demand at $9\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for No. 1's with the No. 2's at $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

DEACONS but little called for at $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ 40 ¢ each.

SLUNKS quiet at 20 ¢@ $22\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

HORSE HIDES.—Practically no demand, and we quote nominally \$2.50.

SHEEPSKINS AND PELTS dull and quiet at 60 ¢@ 65 ¢ for packer December take off.

BOSTON.

HIDES.—The general talk is that the trade is dull, though prices hold firm for all good hides. The tanners complain of too high prices, with the poor quality of the hides now offered. The quotations at present are 8 ¢@ $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES find ready sale at 8¢, but the offerings are small and dealers say that there are so few hides to offer that it does not pay to send out their buyers.

CALFSKINS.—There is a good demand for all fresh skins of desirable weights, but the receipts are light.

PHILADELPHIA.

HIDES.—There is nothing new as to the hide situation. Prices remain about steady, with a fair demand. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 8 ¢@ $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ 8 ¢.

CITY COWS, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ 8 ¢.

BULLS, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ 7 ¢.

CALFSKINS.—There is a good demand for all fresh stock at steady prices. The local tanners use all that come in of the heavier weights.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is quiet.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED CITY HIDES.—The market is in a very peculiar condition. The salters have comparatively few hides on hand, and consequently feel firm in their position as to prices, while the tanners see but little to encourage them to put in hides at present prices, with leather so dull and the steady fight of shoe manufacturers for lower figures. It is believed, however, by most people that there must be a change for the better in the leather market, so far as sales go. Any quotations now given on hides must be taken as nominal, in the absence of any late sales. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up $9\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $8\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $7\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

COWS, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BULLS, 8¢.

COUNTRY COWS, $7\frac{3}{4}$ ¢@ 8 ¢, selected.

CALFSKINS.—The market is steady and firm with a good demand for all desirable weights. Country skins meet with a ready sale at 12 ¢@ 13 ¢ for No. 1 skins of desirable weights.

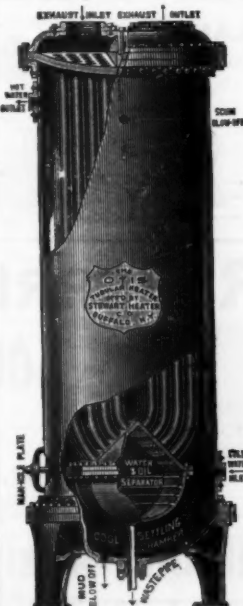
HORSE HIDES meet with but little demand and prices are low. We quote \$2.60@ $\$2.65$, selected.

KANSAS CITY.

Now that the packers' slaughter is coming up to its usual quantity—the holiday poultry being devoured—packers have more stock to dispose of, and therefore are most anxious to make sales. During last week sales have been fairly liberal. Native steers at $9\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, butt-branded $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Colorado steers at $7\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, native cows $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and, wonder of all, branded cows at 8¢. It is most reasonable to suppose that the slaughter of native steers will be from this out of larger proportions, so that if a 9¢ price was received by the packer it would be of fair value. Texas steers are, to be sure, in small supply, and will be in the next four months to come, and if an 8¢ market is reached it will be a surprise to the packers. Light and extreme Texas are very good selling articles just now, not many on market even at 8¢. Heavy native cows show a downward tendency, and an $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ market may come at any time, if not lower. The tanners are anxious on the leather situation—they have no stocks of hides on hand—are living from hand to mouth—and would purchase hides at present prices if they were sure leather would justify. Some of them are not anxious to see lower prices on hides, they know well leather manufacturers are watching the market very closely, and if hides seek a lower value much below present asking prices, there is very little chance of an advance in leather, and just now is the time when leather men are coming in market.

SUMMARY.

To summarize the market is to say that while prices on most lines seem firm, the market is quiet, though as to either hides or skins it is well known that the stocks are



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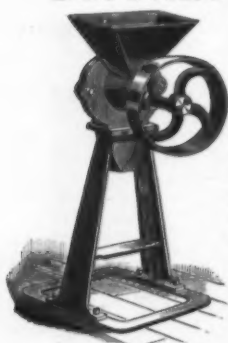
Guaranteed to heat the feed water to the **Boiling Point** (210° or 212°) with the exhaust steam without causing any back pressure. Also to **Extract the Oil** from the exhaust so that the exhaust steam, after being passed through the heater, can be used for heating purposes and the water of condensation from the heating system be returned to the boilers **free from Oil**.

WE GUARANTEE THIS HEATER WILL NOT GET FOUL WITH SEDIMENT.

A Liberal Offer.—Try us! If this heater fails to give satisfaction in every respect we will pay freight, cartage and all expenses, heater to be returned to us at our expense.

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BUFFALO SPICE MILL.

SAVE MONEY BY GRINDING
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Best & Cheapest Mill in the world.

Grinds Allspice, Pepper, Cloves,
Borax and most all spices used by
Butchers. This is no cheap built
mill but it has all the latest im-
provements; it does the work any
\$50 mill will do and is strong and
durable. Every butcher ought to
have a *Good Mill*, a poor mill is
dear at any price.

No. 1 with Fly Wheel for hand-
power, if so ordered.

No. 1, Capacity 80 lbs. Pepper per hour, - \$12.00

No. 2, Capacity 100 lbs. Pepper per hour, - 20.00

No. 1, Post Mill, - - \$8.00

Grinds $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Pepper in 5 minutes.

I tested No. 1 Mill yesterday, as requested, and
ground $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Pepper in 5 minutes. Mill runs
175 revolutions a minute. I can grind all kind of
spice better than with mill I have had, that cost
three times as much.

M. SPERBER,
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We have used your Spice Mill for two years and
save money by buying our spice whole; we grind
it as we need it, it is always fresh and use less than
otherwise. It is the best Mill we ever saw.

J. G. CATCHPOLE & SON,
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GRINDS BORAX.

We run your No. 2 Mill 180 revolutions and
have ground 8 barrels of borax fine in 9 hours
(one day). It gives entire satisfaction.

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I can recommend your Spice Mill as a great con-
venience and money saver; and I have *pure* fresh
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W. N. CARPENTER.
Amsterdam, N. Y.

We would recommend any one wanting a mill to
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Mfrs. of the BUFFALO CHOPPERS.

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For increasing the yield of ammoniates
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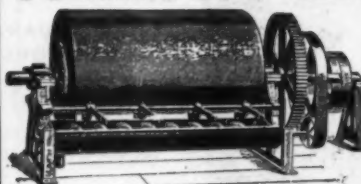
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\$200.00 AND UP.

Send for our Catalogue.



Consult Our Analytical Laboratory.

Want and For Sale Ads can be found on Page 46.

light, and yet tanners show no anxiety about getting hides enough to make all the leather that they will need, as they claim the demand for leather is light and may remain so for some time. The trade has passed through what is usually the duller time of the year—December and the first half of January—and yet, with the poorer quality of hides, the prices have held up very firm, and holders of hides display a great deal of confidence in the market. It is at just the time of year when there may be a change at almost any day, and if leather buyers come in as they often do for large lots of leather, that would give tanners more confidence, and they would in turn be more ready to buy hides than they are now.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

We quote: Native steers, 60 lb and up, $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$; butt-branded steers, 60 lb and up, $8\frac{1}{2}$; side-branded steers, 60 lb and up, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$; Texas steers, 60 lb and up, $8\frac{1}{2}$; Texas steers, 50 to 60 lb, 8; branded cows, 8; No. 1 native cows, 55 lb and up, $8\frac{1}{2}$; bulls, No. 1, 8; bulls, No. 2, 6.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

Butts, 40 to 60 lb, No. 1, 8; butts, 40 to 60 lb, No. 2, $7\frac{1}{2}$; extreme light, 25 to 40 lb, $8\frac{1}{2}$; extreme light, 25 to 40 lb, No. 2, $7\frac{3}{4}$; native steers, 60 lb and up, No. 1, $8\frac{1}{4}$; native steers, 60 lb and up, No. 2, $7\frac{1}{4}$; side-branded steers, flat, 7; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, No. 1, $8\frac{1}{2}$; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, No. 2, $7\frac{1}{2}$; side-branded cows, flat, 7; bulls, No. 1, $6\frac{1}{2}$; bulls, No. 2, $5\frac{1}{2}$; calfskins, No. 1, 10 @ 11; calfskins, No. 2, 9 @ $9\frac{1}{4}$; kips, No. 1, $9\frac{1}{4}$; kips, No. 2, $8\frac{1}{4}$; deacons, 37 @ 40; slunks, 20; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50; horse hides, No. 2, \$1.50.

NEW YORK—

Native steers, $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$; butt-branded steers, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$; side-branded steers, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$; cows, flat, $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$; bulls, flat, 8; country cows, No. 1, $7\frac{3}{4}$ @ 8; country calfskins, No. 1, per lb, 12 @ 13; country calfskins, No. 2, per lb, 10 @ 12; horse hides, \$2.60.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$; New England hides, 8.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8; country cows, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8; country bulls, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7.

NITROGEN FERTILIZERS AND TANK-AGE DISSOLVED IN THE ALKALIS.

The process of F. Heeder, director of the Wuelfrath School of Agriculture, showing how to use the organic refuse containing nitrogen, such as hides, hair, abattoir refuse, wool, etc., and to render soluble the phosphoric acid of bones and other phosphates by the use of alkalis and carbonic acid, has been put into practice by a German manufacturing firm. The fertilizing experiments on various cultures made with fertilizers thus prepared have given favorable results.

To determine, scientifically, the fertilizing value of these products, Dr. Maercker undertook, in the spring of 1896, at the Halle Station, some experiments on the vegetation of oats and barley with the three following nitrogen fertilizers:

(1) Nitrogenous fertilizers made from the remains of coarse hide containing 7.85 per cent. of nitrogen.

(2) Nitrogenous fertilizer prepared from abattoir refuse, showing on determination 10.61 per cent. of nitrogen.

(3) Nitrogenous fertilizer made from the refuse of tanned skins and showing on determination 9.61 per cent. of nitrogen. Maercker concludes from these experiments that the above fertilizers, with the exception of the first, exert as much action as the blood in tankage, or as the best nitrogen fertilizers so far known.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The records of the live stock market for the past week show cattle, hogs and sheep lower.

Receipts in Kansas City:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
During past week.....	32,731	64,554	17,535
Corresponding week 1896.....	29,702	64,134	13,415
" " 1895.....	28,865	63,738	8,301
" " 1894.....	36,179	54,058	8,970

Receipts in four leading markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	50,500	148,900	65,800
St. Louis.....	19,400	51,500	7,300
Omaha.....	11,200	20,400	11,400
Kansas City.....	32,731	64,554	17,535

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Showing past week.....	113,800	285,410	102,100
Corresponding week 1896.....	109,300	260,500	100,100
" " 1895.....	114,200	353,300	83,200
" " 1894.....	128,300	318,000	34,300
" " 1893.....	115,400	263,300	56,800

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Packing Co.....	4,862	27,252	4,053
Swift & Co.....	6,502	16,618	5,620
Schwarzschild & S. Co.....	4,649	2,247	1,317
Jacob Dold Packing Co.....	983	6,386	279
Geo. Fowler, Son & Co.....	145	10,314	.....

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total for week.....	17,181	62,207	11,229
Slaughter corresponding week in 1896.....	17,280	59,765	11,966
Slaughter previous week, 1896.....	15,529	57,779	4,718

The highest price paid during the week for some eighteen head of native steers, averaging 1,408 lb at 5c. per lb. These cattle were put on grain in October, showing a gain of 3 lb per day per head—which gave a good price for the corn. Plenty of good beef steers selling from \$4.75 down to \$4. There was a fair supply of good natives and sold well at the decline. The export men sent 158 cars to the seaboard, being the largest week shipment in seven months; corresponding week of 1896 gave, however, 183 cars. Western range cattle in fair supply—some good steers selling at \$4.25—quite an amount selling from \$3 to \$3.80. Cows were scarce and quickly taken at ruling prices, ranging in quality and price from \$2 to \$3. Native cows and heifers in fair supply—good article ranging from \$3 to \$3.40. As usual, the feeder trade was active, all good offerings quickly taken—one noticeable sale of dressed beef cattle purchased at \$4.65 for one lot, \$4.85 for another, three-year-old white-faced, to be taken to corn crib and finished to prime heavy cattle. Very few feeders sent out below \$3.50 price. Shipments of feeders to country last week 309 cars, previous week in 1896 gave 144 cars, and 1895 gave 131 cars. The cattle purchasers for last week: Eastman shipped 887 to the seaboard, Schwarzschild 640, Swift 349, United Dressed Beef 306, Meyer 927, St. Joseph Packing Co. 299, Hammond 246. Cudahy, of Omaha, purchased 356. Other scattering shipments.

The annual statements of the export beef trade, just published in Boston, reads more like a romance than reality. The proportions assumed since 1870 to the present time is something wonderful. In 1870 some 1,201 cattle shipped from New York, and in 1896 the grand total from all United States ports show 468,395 head of cattle, 350,230 sheep and 1,153,689 quarters of meat. Total value of cattle shipped in 1870 \$439,987, and in 1896 estimated at \$40,000,000, and the attention paid to cattle well illustrated by the fact that the average price for the Spanish stock shipped in 1870 only \$20 per head—now our sleek, well finished fatted animals go to \$80 per head. And it is well to remember this wealth produced mostly in Western and Southwestern States.

Hogs started out fairly well in commencement of week, but grew beautifully less in value as the week passed on, the hogs fit for Mexico market being the exception. One string of hogs weighing 407 lb sold at \$3.20—this about the heaviest average sent to the City of Mexico. Morris & Butts and Armour Packing Co. sent last week 24 cars to Mexico. And other shippers sent 2 cars hogs

to Louisville and 2 cars to Detroit. The entire number shipped for week being 2,285 head; corresponding week year ago 3,136 hogs. The average of hogs for first week of year does not show high—only 218 lb, lightest for six months. In 1895 they averaged 236 lb, in 1894 some 217 lb. The quality of hogs good, and some Southern hogs surprised the purchaser by excellent quality. Last week, however, saw some regular old fashioned razorback hogs on market, but a curiosity now—only a few. Early part of week pigs were scarce and active—selling readily at \$3.10 to \$3.20. Some Indian selling at \$3.15—however, when decline came the prices went to \$3 and \$3.10. Heavy hogs started out \$3.20 to \$3.30, but finally ended at \$3.10 to \$3.25, light hogs from \$3.40, closed the week at \$3.15 to \$3.30. Mixed packing to prime medium from \$3.20 to \$3.40, went down to \$3.15 to \$3.30. The top price Monday \$3.40 with bulk at \$3.30 to \$3.35, finally ended the week top at \$3.35, bulk \$3.20 to \$3.25.

Sheep were good in quality, and though large supply on market, they were, after the decline, cleaned up by the buyers. The sale of the week some 210 Utah lambs of 80 lb average at \$5.10; also a few native lambs at \$5.25. But good native lambs sold at \$4.90 to \$4.75, some nice California lambs at \$4.80. A string of fed New Mexican ewes, \$3.40. Some fed Western ewes went at \$3.15. A fair supply of feeders selling at \$3.30. On the whole the prices paid rather satisfactory, taking the other markets into consideration.

1897 MODEL NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS.

All our new model 1897 registers contain many valuable improvements. We are now prepared with our ninety kinds and classes of registers to meet the demands of all merchants. Our latest invention is the five bank No. 79, which is known as the No. 87. With this machine it is possible to register a higher amount than ever before, at the same time keeping each clerk's sales, or the sales in each department of a store, separate.

We have just added a number of registers on this principle to our line, which has enabled us to perfect several systems for the larger class of stores. We make ninety kinds of cash registers—autographic, detail adding, total adding, detail and total adding, check and detail printing.

Every register is built to suit the individual needs of its purchaser, and is kept in repair free, under the company's two years' guarantee. The mechanical accuracy of all the machines made by us is absolutely guaranteed and they are sold on easy monthly payments without interest.

If you will send your name, address, business, number of clerks employed to Department "F," the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, O., we will try and devise a system suited to the particular needs of your store.***

FIRST INSERTION BROUGHT RESULTS.

An advertiser in the "National Provisioner" writes us as follows: "We have already obtained results; in fact, did so from the first insertion, and are much pleased."

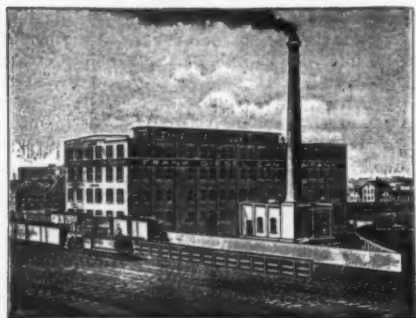
IN BOSTON.

Visitor—Pretty Poll, pretty Poll, Polly want a cracker?

The Parrot—Madam, I thank you sincerely for the compliment which you have bestowed upon my personal appearance. Regarding the allusion which you made to the edible article, I would beg to decline. Butler! Bring me a plate of beans.

Pat—They do say the car nixt the injine be the most dangerous. Mike—Begorra, then, why don't they lave it off.

FRANK DIESEL CAN CO.



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ing Houses or among Ice Making Machinery? If you
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New Double or Jacket Steam Kettle

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Correspondence Solicited.

See Coupon on Page 31.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

(Continued from page 11.)

tallow, relatively, at present prices. Local refiners, however, have done very little, though pressers have been firmer in their views, owing to this improved demand and the late heavy sales in the West, and the chief presser is holding his stearine, as well as his tallow, in the expectation of better prices. English exporters have also been in the market since our last for lard stearine, and that staple has firmed up, chiefly in sympathy with lard, early in the week, though later it eased off in sympathy with the West. Production of oleo stearine has probably increased of late, owing to the better demand for that staple than for tallow, especially at the East; and it is said that considerable stocks are now held at the seaboard.

On Saturday last sales of 50 tons of city lard stearine for the English markets were reported on private terms, and 25,000 lb of oleo stearine at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. for local account, with 500,000 lb reported in Chicago that day at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c., which, with that before taken at Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, as noted in our last, made up the 2,000,000 lb and over, noted above.

On Monday New York refiners refused $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. for oleo, while lard stearine was quoted $4\frac{1}{4}$ c., in sympathy with the higher market for lard.

On Tuesday 50,000 lb were sold in New York for export, $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. for city oleo, while lard stearine dropped back $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. for city, with lard.

On Wednesday $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. was bid and $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked in Chicago for oleo, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked in New York, with buyers holding off.

OILS have been barely steady in Rotterdam at last week's advance, 37 florins having been paid for small lots of United and Harrison's, with the bulk of the stock there cleaned up, owing to the non-arrival of any steamer before Wednesday of this week, since when exporters have reported nothing doing, indicating that buyers are holding off for lower prices. Sales so far for the week aggregate only a couple of hundred barrels.

GREASES have been in fairly good demand at practically unchanged prices, but no large lots have been reported East or West, and quotations range about the same as last week.

On Monday three cars of white grease were reported for export, in Chicago, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ c., supposed to be for Canada. Yellow grease stearines are held at $3\frac{3}{4}$ c. New York, and pressers report their makes sold up; yet they were understood to have had considerable accumulation on hand two or three weeks since, when exporters bid $3\frac{1}{4}$ c. and they refused to sell, since when no sales have been reported, but evidently must have been made, else the pressers could not now be sold ahead.

(For later report see page 37.)

COPIES OF THIS PAPER WANTED.

We are desirous of obtaining copies of "The National Provisioner" of Jan. 25, 1896; Aug. 22, 1896, and Aug. 29, 1896.

REFRIGERATION AND COLD STORAGE.

Provision men and poultry dealers in the Metropolitan district who have any stock requiring careful refrigeration or cold storage, will do well to remember that the Arctic Freezing Co., 119, 120 and 121 West street, New York City, have excellent facilities for taking care of it.***

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For Painting of Storage Tanks, Iron Pipes, etc.

*Correspondence Solicited.***COTTONSEED OIL.**
WEEKLY REVIEW.**AN IMPROVING MARKET,**

both in demand and prices, has been the feature of the past week in refined and crude, at the seaboard and the South, for refining, soap making and export. Export inquiry, though not yet large, has been stimulated somewhat by easier ocean freights and by better inquiry from both the Continent and the U. K., the English market having advanced to a parity with ours, or very close to it, notwithstanding prices here are 1c. higher than a week ago on refined. There has been no news, however, especially indicating the cause of a firmer market there, as the supply of Egyptian oil has been considered ample for present wants. But it is thought that because of higher ocean freights, the shipment of seed from Egypt to England, and of the oil back again to the Mediterranean, makes the cost of the latter at those ports equal to or greater than from here. This has thrown the Mediterranean market back upon ours, and a bigger business would have been done had offerings been more liberal and prices not been advanced. In fact, there is said to have been a better inquiry for ten days past than has been generally admitted by the trade, though exporters are not talking as bullish as they have done during the dull period, but are rather belittling their wants, while taking any lots of oil that can be obtained without paying too much of an advance. Their inability to find any bargains the past week has largely checked business that otherwise might have been done, as lots on dock that depressed last week's market were then cleaned up, and there have been no "bargain counters" out this week. Sellers, also, are very reticent as to what is doing, but admit that considerable more business has been done since the middle of last week than has been reported, which was for last week only about 2,500 bbls. of prime summer yellow, but judging from these admissions there must have been nearly double that amount taken up to and including last Saturday, with as much more so far this week, if not a greater amount. There has also been more inquiry for butter oil for shipment, though very little for white, except in small lots. Crude in barrels has also been in fair demand at the seaboard, as well as in bulk at the South, both Eastern and Western refiners and soap makers having been in those markets at last week's prices and unable to buy so far this week, though on Saturday last 25 tanks were reported, mostly for the West, and 8 tanks to come to New York, since when 16c. has been bid at Atlantic

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 31.

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Cold Storage Architects and Engineers.

PACKING HOUSE PLANTS. We make plans for modern Packing House Plants, with machinery of the latest design for Killing, Rendering, Refining and Making Oleo, Neutral, Glue, Fertilizer, etc. Our plants embody all the most advanced ideas.

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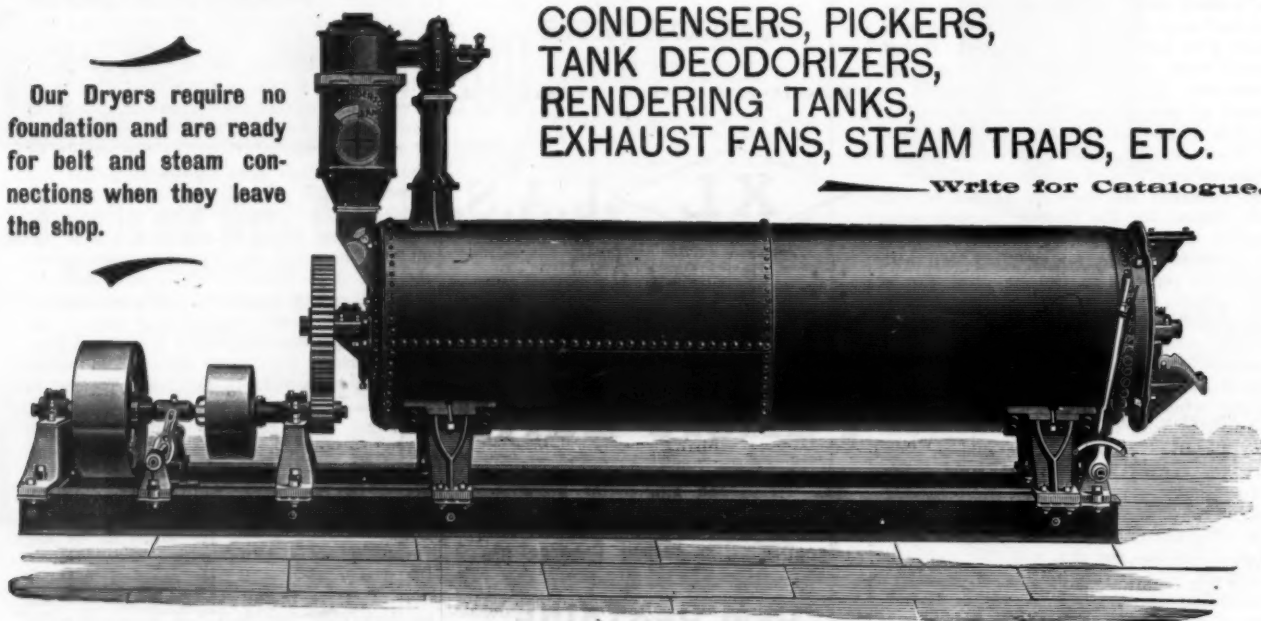
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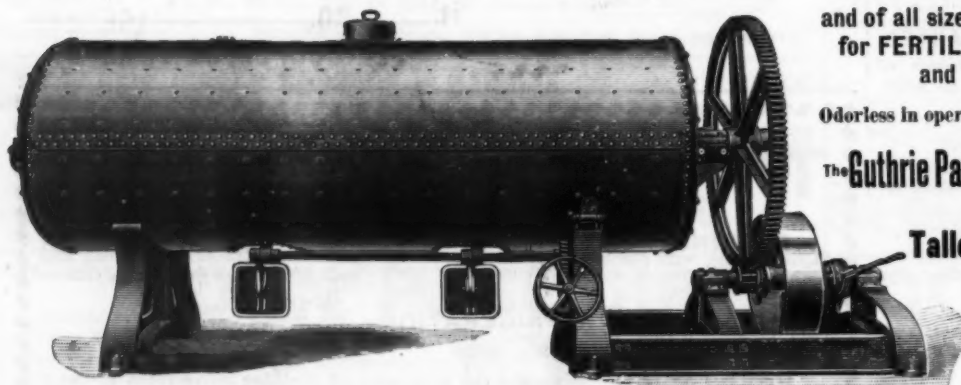
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Tallow Rendering Tanks,
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coast mills, with 16½c. asked, and little offered; in fact, it is said that many of the mills are refusing to crush the seed they have on hand even, preferring to hold it in the raw state rather than to accept present prices for oil; others are running short time of shutting down altogether, for want of seed, and production, on the whole, has been still further decreased, it is said, the past week. The seed situation at the South has usually little influence after the first of January, as most of the mills either have stocks on hand or contracted ahead sufficient for the bulk of their wants for the balance of the season. This year, however, these conditions are less true than usual, owing to the difference between planters' and crushers' views as to the value of seed since this crop came in; hence stocks of seed since this crop came in; hence stocks to be much smaller than usual, though sufficient for present wants. As to the improved demand from refiners, it can scarcely be said to be due to increased inquiry for their compound products, but seems to have been prompted by the fear of higher prices for oil and the light supplies in stock or contracted for, as compound lard has not improved, either in price or demand, with pure lard, though the latter, in the shape of refined, is now ½c. a pound higher than compound. As to export demand for refined, it undoubtedly would have been greater, except for the reaction in lard midweek from the advance at the close of last and early this, which has made buyers hold off to some extent to see if the lard market shall react still further, as the long delayed prediction of a larger run of hogs has shown some signs of fulfillment this week. On the other hand, holders of cotton oil have felt more confident in their position, in view of the advance in tallow, especially at the West, which is now relatively ¼@½c. higher than other soap stocks, including cotton oil and oleo stearine, though the demand from soap makers has run more largely on stearine than on cotton oil, of which no large purchases have yet been reported to the soap trade, unless tank sales last week were for them, in stead of Western lard refiners. These are the principal features of the market so far this week.

On Friday last after our report was closed there were sales of 6 tanks crude reported for the West at 17c. in the Mississippi Valley and of one or two at 16c. in Georgia for New York, with prime summer yellow quoted 23c. in New York, and no more dock lots offering.

On Saturday 25 tanks were reported at 16½c., nearby Atlantic coast, 16c. at the Southeast coast, 17c. in the Mississippi Valley and 15c. in Texas, these prices being largely at points from which freight for the West was a little over the average, but how divided between the different sections named was not reported. There were sales at New York of 300 bbls. of crude at 20c., 500 bbls. prime summer yellow, prompt shipment, 23c. f. o. b., and 1,000 ditto for January, February and March at 24c. all around, and both for export.

On Monday higher prices were asked, both at the South and at New York for crude and refined, with old prices bid and no transactions reported, 23½c. being bid and 23½c. asked for January, and 16c. bid for tanks.

On Tuesday there was more export inquiry reported, both for England and the Conti-

ent, on better cables from those markets, with 100 choice spot oil sold at 24c. New York and 1,000 ditto prime summer yellow for February at 23½c., with 16c. bid and 16½c. asked for tank crude at the South, and 20½c. asked for barrel crude in New York.

On Wednesday 500 bbls. of prime summer yellow, prompt shipment, sold at 23½c. f. o. b., for export, with 23c. bid, but not so freely, owing to the weakness in lard. Crude was nominal at the same prices as on Tuesday, with very little offered; 500 choice butter oil were sold for export at 27c. New York, with white held at that, and little doing.

(For later report, see page 37.)

COTTON OIL BOOK ON THE PRESS.

Subscribers are notified that the book on "The Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil," the publication of which was delayed on account of the election, is now on the press, and will be published by the end of this month. Subscription price before publication \$2 per copy. On and after Feb. 1 the price will be raised to \$3 (three dollars). THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO., 284 and 286 Pearl street, New York, and 11 Rialto Building, Chicago.

"You ain't forgot dat maximum I tole you yestiday, is you, Sammie?" "No grand-dad. 'A bird in de han' is wuff two on de roost.'"

E. H. FERGUSON, President. R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer. J. J. CAFFREY, Secretary.

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SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS'" OIL. YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.
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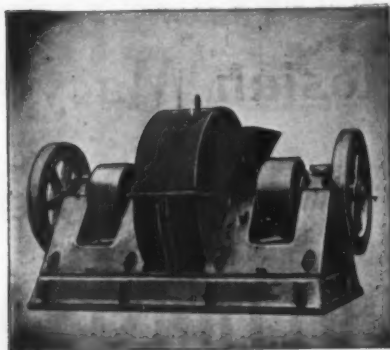
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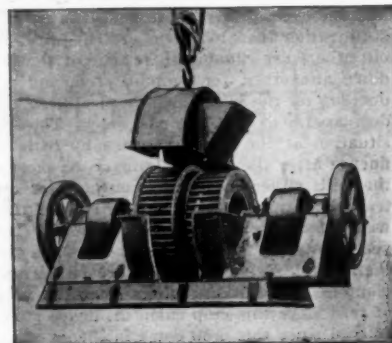
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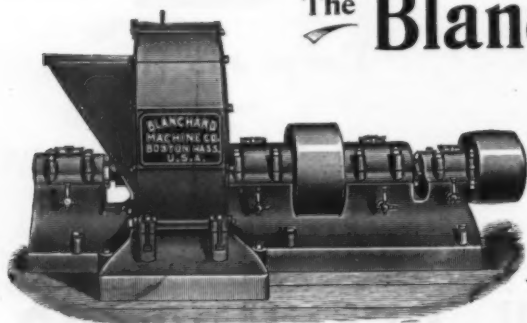
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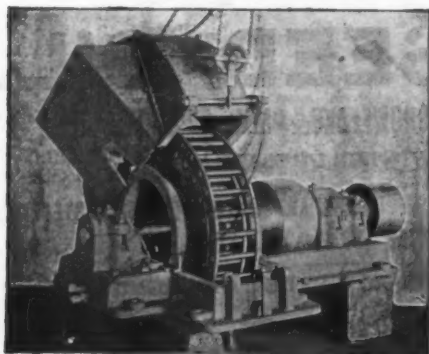
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Refrigerating Machine Department.

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CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The market for the past week has shown more strength, and the fluctuations have been larger, and more trading for outside parties than for sometime past. The lowest prices were made at the opening Thursday and the highest Monday, when the receipts of hogs were 52,000, and 12,000 over the estimates. The improvement was partly on an increase in outside speculation, partly on better cables, but chiefly on the increase in the cash demand. The buying was led by Wolf, Hately, Logan, Wright, the Anglo-American and Armour. Most of the brokers who were buying were supposed to be at work for the Cudahy Packing Co. One notable trade was a purchase of 5,000 tierces of lard by Wright. After the urgent buying orders were filled the market eased off and closed lower. Tuesday the hog receipts were 32,000 and the estimates for Wednesday 45,000 and the prices 10c. lower. This was too much for the produce market, and there was a decline of 12½c. in pork, 7½c. in lard and 5c. in ribs, the market closing at the bottom. The outside buying, which was noted as an encouraging feature Monday, was conspicuous by its absence. The exports from the Atlantic side made a poor showing, compared with the same week last year, lard being 50 per cent. less. Hog receipts at the seven Western packing points were 77,000, against 59,000 a year ago. The interests which were good buyers Monday were, as a rule, sellers. Armour sold lard, Swift, Hately and the International were sellers, but the trade was light. The exports of product for the past week were 21,484,000 lb, against 35,167,000 lb same week a year ago. Wednesday the hog receipts were up to the estimates at 45,000, and prices some lower, with another good run of 43,000 estimated for to-morrow (Thursday). The speculative trade in product was light and the range of values narrow and some lower. We predicted some time ago that ribs would sell at a premium over lard. January lard closed to-day at 3.90 and January ribs 4.00. The hogs are heavy and yield a large per cent. of lard, and the stock is accumulating fast. There is a scarcity of light weight of cut meats, and the demand for them cannot be supplied, owing to the majority of the hogs coming so heavy packers cannot make them. We see nothing in the situation yet to cause us to change our views. Prices of product are low, but not as low as corn, the article that makes the hog, and until outside buying comes into the market we shall look for lower prices, and think it is good policy to sell on the rallies.

RANGE OF PRICES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.

PORK—				
January.....	Open. 7.60	High. 7.60	Low. 7.60	Close. 7.60
May.....	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.85
LARD—				
January.....	3.80	3.82½	3.80	3.82½
May.....	3.95	4.00	3.95	4.00
RIBS—				
January.....	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
May.....	3.97½	4.00	3.97½	4.00

W. THOS. NASH,
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Provisions, Lard, Grease, Etc.
240 LA SALLE ST.,
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WM. E. WEBBE & CO.
PROVISION BROKERS
807 ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
CHICAGO.

N. J. WEIL, Manager Cash Provision Department.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

PORK—				
January.....	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70
May.....	7.87½	7.97½	7.82½	7.95
LARD—				
January.....	3.82½	3.87½	3.82½	3.87½
May.....	4.00	4.05	3.97½	4.05
RIBS—				
January.....	3.95	3.97½	3.95	3.97½
May.....	4.00	4.10	4.00	4.10

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9.

PORK—				
January.....	7.70	7.72½	7.70	7.72½
May.....	7.95	7.97½	7.92½	7.97½
LARD—				
January.....	3.92½	3.92½	3.90	3.92½
May.....	4.05	4.07½	4.05	4.07½
RIBS—				
January.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
May.....	4.07½	4.10	4.07½	4.10

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.

PORK—				
January.....	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
May.....	7.95	8.05	7.90	8.00
LARD—				
January.....	3.92½	3.97½	3.92½	3.97½
May.....	4.05	4.12½	4.05	4.12½
RIBS—				
January.....	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
May.....	4.07½	4.15	4.07½	4.12½

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

PORK—				
January.....	7.80	7.80	7.65	7.65
May.....	8.02½	8.02½	7.90	7.90
LARD—				
January.....	3.97½	3.97½	3.90	3.90
May.....	4.12½	4.12½	4.05	4.05
RIBS—				
January.....	4.00	4.02½	4.00	4.00
May.....	4.12½	4.12½	4.07½	4.07½

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13.

PORK—				
January.....	7.67½	7.67½	7.65	7.67½
May.....	7.85	7.92½	7.85	7.92½
RIBS—				
January.....	3.85	3.90	3.85	3.90
May.....	4.05	4.07½	4.02½	4.07½
LARD—				
January.....	3.97½	4.00	3.97½	4.00
May.....	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.10

CASH PROVISIONS.

There is a fair demand for cut meats, particularly of the light averages, which are scarce and sell at a premium. A little more trade for prime steam lard. We quote: S. P. hams, 10-12, 8½c.; 12-14, 8½c.; 14-16, 8½c.; 18-20, 7½c.; skinned hams, 7½c.; green hams, 6¾@8¼c.; D. S. short clears, 40-50, 4½c.; 50-60, 4½c.; D. S. short ribs, 40-50, none; 50-70, 4.65; D. S. cut ribs, 35-40, 3.90; D. S. extra, 3.87½; D. S. clear bellies, 14-16, 4½; 18-20, 4½c.; 20-25, 4c.

TIPS ON THE MARKET.

With reference to the speculative situation in provisions, the strength underlying the situation in the hog product market asserted itself this week and brought about a rally

equal to 25c. a barrel in pork, and proportional improvement in lard and ribs. Hog cholera reports are numerous, particularly from Western States, and with an improved speculative demand prices will go much higher.—Robert H. Kelly & Co.

Exporters report an improvement in the cash demand from the other side. The market advanced slightly during the latter part of the week, notwithstanding the break in wheat. Hog cholera stories still continue to come in with persistent frequency, and we believe hog products are about as low as they will get. Outside speculation, which is bound to come into the market this spring, will undoubtedly produce an activity that will result in higher prices. Lard is worth more than tallow, and ribs should be worth more than live hogs. We look for a gradual advance. C. H. Whyland & Co.

Market on green and sweet pickled hams and shoulders shows considerable strength, with good buying. Skinned hams are growing in favor, and seem in better demand this year than ever before. Prices on these have advanced materially of late, and demand continues good. Green skinned have sold up ½c. in ten days. Regular hams not in so good request, but partake of the general firmness. Picnic hams wanted for prompt and future deliveries; prices well maintained, sweet pickled skinned hams selling at 7½c., February; 8-10 picnic hams, 4½c., March; 16 average sweet pickled hams, prompt, 8¼@8½c.—Henry Ellsworth & Co.

SWIFT AND COMPANY.

It is announced that the earnings of Swift and Company for the year 1896 were about \$576,000 in excess of requirement of the 6 per cent. dividend on \$15,000,000 of capital stock. Total sales amounted to \$104,000,000. The following were elected directors: G. F. Swift, Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift and Edwin A. Carton, of Chicago; Edwin C. Swift, of Boston; Herbert Barnes, of New Haven, and John R. Redfield, president of (Continued on page 33.)



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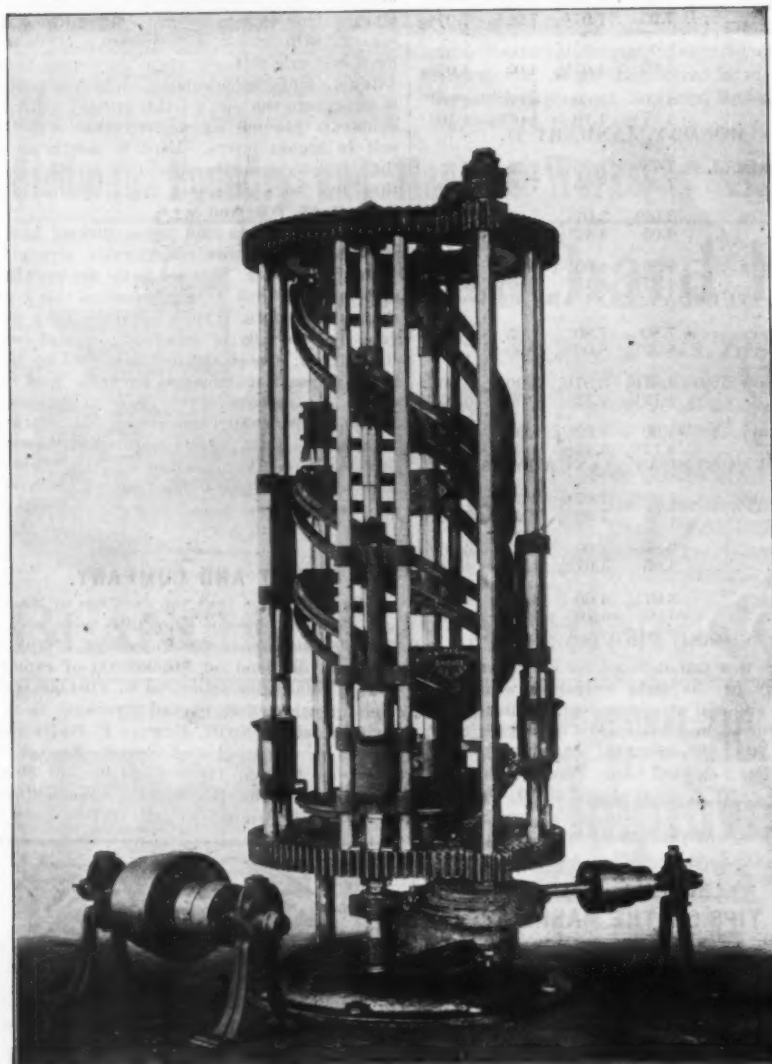
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PACKINGHOUSE AND
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REVOLVING CAM AND MEAT STUFFING MACHINE.

These Revolving Cam Meat Stuffing Machines are especially designed for large Meat Canning Factories and arranged so as to take in all size of cans, from 1 inch to 14 inches. They are of entirely new design and all parts arranged to be easily accessible, and are interchangeable for the different sizes of cans and where large quantities of cans are required to be stuffed, this machine has proved very economical and satisfactory. They are made of the very best of material and workmanship.

"ECLIPSE"

Silent Meat Cutting Machines

Are conceded by the Trade, both in this country and Europe, to be

THE BEST MACHINES EVER PUT ON THE MARKET.

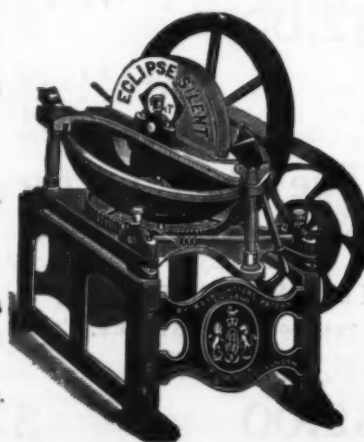
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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TECHNICAL. THE PACKING HOUSE.

FOURTH SERIES.

Included in the series of articles on *The Packing House*, the following subjects have been exhaustively treated on the dates indicated:

- Dec. 26, 1896.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same."
Jan. 2, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 2.
Jan. 9, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 3.
—"About Beef Extract."

ON CURING MEATS.

PORK.

The regular time allowed for curing sweet pickled meats (joint) is approximately as follows: 12 lb and under, 3½ days per lb; 16 lb and under, 4 days per lb; over 16 lb, 4½ days per lb; over 20 lb, 5 days per lb; (dry salt meats, ordinarily, 1 day per lb.) For smoking or exporting such is considered safe, as in both cases meats must be fully cured; otherwise, in smoking, they will "puff," and in exporting (when packed in borax, which is the rule), such is imperative for obvious reasons. In above time allowed for curing not only are the meats thoroughly and advisably cured, but a respectable gain is had, even after a very liberal allowance being made at time of shipping, showing from 2 to 5 per cent., according to average. Smoked meats, of course, show a shrinkage, necessitating making operators figure on 12 per cent. and 15c. per 100 lb boxed, to arrive, at which means divide price of "green" quotations by 88 for bulk and add 15c. per 100 for boxing. These are fair figures ordinarily. The time for curing, as stated above, is based on 75° (75° on salometer) pickle or thereabouts, and storage at a temperature of 38° F. close—fluctuations don't go. One of the foremost curers (whose brand stands ace high) in the United States, says: Animal heat leaves the hog entirely at 42° F., and the best storage for such product is from 38° to 40°, no more, no less, under proper management.

Heavier pickle and pumping with maximum strength pickle will unquestionably lessen time in curing to a surprising extent, but will turn out a much less desirable article; hence sell at a much lower figure. All these matters at option of operator, of course. A very good one is: Per tierce of hams 295 lb, and shoulders 290 lb—18 lb salt, 4½ lb sugar, 1 lb saltpeter and 1 lb boric acid dissolved; such tierces to run even, say, not to exceed in addition to meats, etc., 11 gallons water. They can be made regular without unreasonable variation as to capacity. Make a mixture of salt, sugar and saltpeter, and rub each piece thoroughly therewith; don't extract marrow, and know meats are thoroughly chilled—putting balance on top, after which pour over solution of boric acid; head up tight and fill with water, after which roll well. Some packers prefer borax on account of readier solubility (double the amount being necessary, however), and mix with other ingredients, and thus rubbed into meats. This is optional, however, the only question is, borax has a slight taste of soda, while boric acid is absolutely devoid of taste, and also has no affinity for grease, which the alkaline properties of borax tends; not so much, so, however, as to be objectionable.

The saponification of the outer grease tends to hermetically seal the meats, such saponification extending only to an infinitesimal degree, consequently beneficial rather than deleterious.

Boracic acid is usually 99 per cent. pure,

while borax contains about 37 per cent. boracic acid in addition to soda, etc. Another good cure is 70 per cent. pickle and 1½ lb sugar, 4 oz. saltpeter and 5 oz. boracic acid, dissolved, per 100 lb meats. Such to be stored in a temperature of 36-38°. Opinions vary as to storage, some arguing 35°, others 36-38°, others 38-40° and others 40° straight. This we will leave to argument, all being fairly close. Meats require attention if a reputation is to be sustained or made and losses averted.

BEEF STEARINE AND LARD.

At a meeting of the Local Government Committee of the Glamorgan County (Wales) Council the following report was read from Mr. C. A. Seyler, county analyst, in reference to the use of beef stearine in lard:

It has been contended that the addition of beef stearine to lard is necessary, for without such addition it is alleged that the lard will not set or keep in hot weather. In this connection I am prepared to say that properly prepared lard will set and keep in hot weather without any addition of beef stearine, and I have in my possession a sample of lard prepared without stearine which has withstood the intense heat of the past summer without becoming rancid. Pure lard, as recognized by the trade, is exactly what it professes to be, and is prepared from the "flick and back fat" of pigs, not from the intestinal fat. I am aware that there is an article said to be prepared in America, and perhaps elsewhere, from the fat of pigs (including the intestinal fat, not from the flick and back fat alone), which is called "lard," and it is difficult to get this to set without the addition of beef stearine. In Great Britain the intestinal fat is used solely for making cheap dripping and tallow candles. This is very different from, and much cheaper than, pure lard. It is wrong to call such a mixture by the name of lard, and fraudulent to charge the price of pure lard for it, and I am of opinion that beef stearine is added in order to conceal the inferior quality of the substance, and to enable the seller to obtain for it the price of pure lard. It should also be remembered that one pound of beef stearine is sufficient to conceal the inferior quality of about seven pounds of this so-called lard. It will be observed that the notice which recently appeared of the beef stearine in the lard case at Llandaff was signed by some of the best known firms of bacon curers in the world, twenty-one in all, and among them C. & T. Harris & Co. (Limited), Calne; the Wiltshire Bacon Curing Company, Chippenham, and others. The testimony of such well known firms, all of which, I am informed, belong to the Bacon Curers' Society of Great Britain, is of the greatest value: "Attention has been directed to the statement reported to have been made by Mr. Sankey, of Cardiff, who supplied the lard which was the subject of the prosecution, viz., that 'there was no such thing as pure lard known during the hot summer weather; that what was recognized as pure lard throughout the trade generally contained about 16 per cent. of beef stearine; that the only time that pure lard was actual-

ly sold was at Christmas, and that beef stearine was of the same value of pure lard.' In the face of such an erroneous statement on the part of one who, being in the trade, might be considered more or less of an expert, we think it only fair to ourselves to give publicity to the following: (1) That we, the undersigned firms of English and Irish bacon curers, declare emphatically that we have never put beef stearine or other foreign substances in lard, and that we have never sold any lard that has not been absolutely pure hog's product. (2) That good hog's lard, even in the hottest weather, does not require stiffening of any sort. (3) That pure lard as recognized by the trade, is exactly what it professes to be. We are, etc. (signed), Adye & Hinwood, Malmesbury; W. F. Biggar, Londonderry; Bowyer, Philpot & Co., Trowbridge; Buttle Brothers, Enniscorthy; G. R. & B. Calcott, Bristol; Coey & Co. (Limited), Belfast; Henry Denny & Sons, (Limited), Waterford, Limerick and Cork; James Dole & Co. (Limited), Bristol; C. & T. Harris & Co. (Limited), Calne; Highbridge Bacon Factory (Limited); Kehoe, Donnelly & Pakenham (Limited), Dublin; Lunham Brothers, Cork; D. McCartney & Sons, Ballymena; J. Matterson & Sons, Limerick; Morton & Simpson, Ballymena; H. Naish & Son, Bristol; Oake, Woods & Co. (Limited), Gillingham; executors of J. J. Richardson, Waterford; W. J. Shaw & Sons, Limerick; Spear Brothers & Clark, Bristol; Wiltshire Bacon Curing Company, Chippenham." Mr. Seyler stated that all the samples of lard received by him during the past quarter were genuine, the lately prevalent practice of stiffening this article with beef stearine having become much less common.

On motion of Mr. O. H. Jones, it was resolved to take proceedings in all cases of addition of beef stearine to lard.

PREFERS OLEO TO BUTTER.

A medical man who has made a careful study of oleomargarine advocates the use of this compound in preference to butter. He claims that a good quality of "oleo" is safer and more "healthful" than the best grades of butter obtainable. He examined numerous samples of butter and found them contaminated with all sorts of germs, while the specimens of oleomargarine examined were all remarkably free from germs.

EXPORTED FROZEN MEAT FROM NEW ZEALAND.

When the matter of exporting frozen mutton from New Zealand was first talked of by the New Zealanders, it was pronounced by some as "the maddest notion which ever emanated from the brain of a lunatic," yet the business has developed into enormous proportions, beginning at Lyttleton, N. Z., in 1883, with the shipment of 6,198 carcasses, growing, from the latest statistics at hand, 1894, to 382,914 carcasses. Freight to London about 2 cents per pound, and insurance ¾ per cent.

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TECHNICAL. MANUFACTURE OF GLUE

The following articles on the above subject have appeared in "The National Provisioner" on the dates named:

APRIL 25, 1896—	"Points on Glue Making."
" "	"About Liming of Glue Stock."
MAY 2, "	"About Glue Stock."
" 9, "	"Glues for Various Purposes."
" 16, "	"Waste of Glue Material."
" 23, "	"Points About the Water for Glue Factories."
" 30, "	"About Nettings for Drying Glues."
JUNE 6, "	"About Coloring Glue."
" 13, "	"Clarifying Glues."
" 20, "	"Glue in Coolers."
" 27, "	"About Drying of Glue."
JULY 4, "	"About Bone Glue."
" 11, "	"About Raw Material for Making Gelatine."
" 18, "	"The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths."
" 25, "	"How to Economize Acid for the Manufacture of Gelatine."
AUG. 1, "	"Cooking of Gelatine."
" 8, "	"Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine."
" 22, "	"The Temperature for Cooking Glue."
" 29, "	"About Isinglass."
SEPT. 12, "	"The Bleaching of Glue."
" 19, "	"Preservatives for Glue."
" 26, "	"About the Foaming of Glue."
OCT. 3, "	"How to Make Sweet Glues."
" 10, "	"About New Glue Tests."
" 17, "	"Recent Improvements and Inventions in the Manufacture of Glue."
" 31, "	"About the Cracking of Glued Joints."
NOV. 7, "	"About the Cutting of Glue."
" 21, "	"About Hair from Glue Making."
Dec. 5, "	"Utilization of By-Products in the Manufacture of Glue."
" 12, "	"The Evaporation of Glue in Vacuum Pans."
" 19, "	"The Use of Vacuum Pans for the Concentration of Glue Liquor."
Dec. 26, "	"About Evaporators."
" 31, "	"About Evaporators," No. 2.

EVAPORATORS.

(Continued.)

No. 3.

The principle explained in our last article, sufficient to account for the operation of the ordinary old style vacuum pans, does not consider the conditions and circumstances which led to the construction of the so-called multiple effect evaporators. To understand fully the operation of these multiple effect evaporators and their great advantages, it is necessary to examine a few additional facts.

Vacuum evaporators, whether the ordinary old type or the more modern multiple effects are operated—at least in 99 out of 100 cases—by steam, be same direct steam, coming direct from boiler, or exhaust steam of an engine.

One pound of dry steam of a temperature of 212° F. will heat 5½ pounds of water from 32° F. to 212° F. If dry steam of 212° F. is introduced into 5½ pounds of water of 32° F. as long as all the steam is condensed, or until the water reaches a temperature of 212° F. and the process interrupted at this point, the increase of the water due to the condensed steam will be one pound. The steam has lost none of its "sensible" heat of 212°, but the "latent" heat of the one pound of steam was sufficient to increase the "sensible" heat of 5½ pounds of water from 32° to 212° F.

If dry steam of 20 pounds pressure of a temperature of 258.7° F. is introduced into water of 32° F., each pound of steam will heat 5.42 pounds of water from 32° to 212° F.; the steam in being condensed becomes reduced to a temperature of 212°. If steam of 258.7° F. is employed to evaporate water, i. e., if the steam is condensed in a suitable heating coil surrounded by water of 212° F.,

and if the in and outlet of the steam to and from the coil are so arranged that only perfectly condensed steam can escape from the coil, it will be found that every pound of steam condensed will evaporate, i. e., transform into steam (of 212° F.) one pound of water of 32° F. This is substantially correct for all evaporators: One pound of steam will, when being completely condensed, give off sufficient latent heat to evaporate one pound of water, provided this water be under so much less pressure that its boiling point be sufficiently below the temperature of the heating steam to bring the water to a boil. The latent heat of the "heating" steam has been transferred to the "created" steam; this latter may become "heating" steam if it is conducted into another heating coil, surrounded by water under a still lower pressure with a correspondingly lower boiling point. To illustrate: If water is heated in a boiler and transformed to steam of 200 pounds pressure and a temperature of 388° F., each pound of this steam if completely condensed in doing so, will evaporate one pound of water of 344° F. and transform it into steam of 110 pounds pressure, which can in its turn evaporate one pound of water of 300° F. and transform it into steam of 55 pounds pressure, which again is able to evaporate and turn into steam of 18 pounds pressure one pound of water of 256° F., capable of evaporating one pound of water of 212° temperature, the steam created still retaining practically all the latent heat which the original steam of 200 pounds pressure and 388° F. possessed. In the above illustration the several heaters and boilers operated at or above atmospheric pressure, but the results are practically the same if the four boilers are so combined and fitted to operate at and below atmospheric pressure. If this is done the apparatus produced is practically a multiple effect evaporator.

The economic principle of multiple effect evaporation consists therefore in utilizing the heat introduced into the apparatus as many times over again as there are number of effects in operation. The steam is introduced into the tubes of the first effect, which evaporates about an equal quantity of the water in this effect, and the vapor or steam thus formed passes into the tubes of the second effect, where an equal evaporation takes place, and this vapor passes into the tubes of the third effect, and so on, indefinitely. The circulation of the vapor is maintained by carrying successively higher vacuums (less pressure) on each effect, so that the difference in the boiling points between the liquids in any two effects is about equal to the difference between the temperature of the steam introduced into the tubes of the first effect and the boiling liquid contained therein.

In the old style vacuum pan one pound of steam brought to the apparatus will evaporate one pound water from the liquid contained therein; each pound water evaporated requires for its condensation from 24 to 32 (average about 28 times) pounds cooling water for the maintenance of the vacuum.

In the modern multiple effect evaporators one pound steam brought to the apparatus will evaporate as many pounds water from the liquid as there are number of effects, and the amount of cooling water required for each pound water evaporated is ascertained by dividing 28 pounds by the number of the effects of the apparatus.

The greater the number of effects the greater the economy in steam and cooling water. It might therefore appear advisable to choose a very large number of effects to realize the largest economy; two factors must, however, be taken in consideration, first, that while the number of effects increases the economy it does not increase the capacity of the apparatus, and, second, that practice has dem-

onstrated that three or four effects are usually the largest number of effects which can be combined with satisfactory results. One effect, containing a certain heating surface, will do as much work as four effects of the same size, but the first will require four times as much water and cooling water to attain the same results as the latter. This will readily be understood when it is remembered that the temperature difference of the "heating" steam and the boiling liquid is four times as great in the single effect as in each of the quadruple (four) effects.

One pound of good coal burned under a good boiler and the steam produced utilized for evaporation, will evaporate in an old style vacuum pan 7 to 8 pounds water, in a modern quadruple effect 28 to 32 pounds water.

(To be Continued.)

SOAP MAKING.

No. 26.

SPECIAL SOAPS.

We may now turn our attention to the production of a class of soaps made for special purposes, or, perhaps, in some cases supposed to be made for some special purpose. These soaps are rather numerous, and are sold under a variety of fancy names, and offer at equally fancy prices, which leave a good margin of profit to the maker.

MEDICATED SOAPS.—A large number of soaps are made which are supposed to have some medicinal value. That some of them have there can be no doubt, but that others have any value at all is rather open to question. The process of manufacture of these soaps is very simple; first of all there is made an ordinary soap stock in the usual way, and into this is worked by means of the crutcher, or by the milling process, the latter plan, perhaps, giving the best results, the special substance which gives value to the soap. Makers will, of course, differ in the character of the soap stock they will use for what is nominally the same soap, but that is a small point that is of very little moment.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.—Of all the various kinds of medicated soaps, those containing carbolic acid, or, as the chemist calls it, phenol, are, perhaps, the most important, for they are made in large quantities and are largely used for common household purposes. For making carbolic soaps almost any good soap stock may be used, but this is usually varied according to the quality or grade of soap. Thus, the lowest class of carbolic soaps is made from the nigras of pale soaps mixed with fresh soap stock. The best grades of these soaps are made from good pale soaps of tallow, bleached palm oil and rosin. As carbolic acid has a slight acid reaction, it is a good plan to leave the soap stock slightly alkaline, for if quite neutral the acid may cut the soap while it is being mixed. The usual quantity of carbolic acid which is added is 10 per cent. Occasionally soaps are made containing only 5 per cent. This is the minimum quantity which should be added, or the medicinal value of the soap will be reduced to nil.

For pale carbolic soaps, the best crystal acid should be used. Before adding to the soap this may be mixed with a small quantity of water to make it liquid. For the commoner class of carbolic soaps, which are usually of a dark brown color, the crude carbolic acid may be used. The process is simple. The soap stock is made in the ordinary way, and, after being run off from the spent lyes and fitted, if required, the carbolic acid is crutched in in the crutcher, adding it little by little. After the crutching, the soap is framed and allowed to set, after which it may be cut up into bars and stamped in the usual way.

NAPHTHOL SOAPS.—Another disinfect-

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

This book, the publication of which was delayed on account of the elections, is on the press now and will be published by the end of this month. Subscription price before publication, \$2 per copy.

On and after February 1st the price will be raised to three dollars (\$3).

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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on Page 46.

TECHNICAL.

ant soap which is sometimes made is naphthol soap. This is made by crutching 10 lb of naphthol into 1 cwt. of a good soap and finishing as usual. In place of naphthol, naphthalene may be used.

The makers of special disinfectants—e. g., Germol, Savitas, Izal, etc.—make disinfectant soaps by mixing their products with ordinary soap in the manner described above.

SULPHUR SOAPS.—A soap containing sulphur is largely used for washing dogs, and also for treating various forms of skin disease. These soaps are very simply made; a good white soap made from tallow and coconut oil is employed, and into it, while melted, after it has been fitted, is stirred flowers of sulphur, using 20 to 25 lb of sulphur to 1 cwt. soap, a little perfume being added to improve the odor of the soap.

TAR SOAP.—A black colored tar soap is made and used in fairly large quantities. For it may be used either coal tar, or, better still, wood tar. The latter has rather more medicinal value, and is free from some of the objectionable features of coal tar. An ordinary soap stock is taken—if slightly alkaline there is no objection to it—and the tar, in the proportion of about 10 per cent., or sometimes a smaller quantity, is crutched in. Wood creosote is also used in making similar soaps, the amount usually added being 5 per cent.

MERCURIAL SOAP.—This is sometimes prepared for treating dogs and other animals, and preserving skins in taxidermy. It contains corrosive sublimate. One drachm of the latter compound is dissolved in a mortar with 1 oz. of rectified spirit, and 4 oz. of a good soap, cut up into fine shavings, are added. The whole is then incorporated by careful grinding.

ARSENICAL SOAP is also frequently used for washing dogs, cats and other animals, and in preserving skins. A good formula for making this is to mix in a mortar 4 oz. white soap, 1 oz. white arsenic, 1 oz. soda crystals and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. camphor, grinding the whole together, adding a little water, to facilitate ease of working, until a smooth mass is obtained.

Various other bodies have been added to medicate soap from time to time, such as iodine (if the soap be too alkaline it is liable to be decomposed and the iodine destroyed), salicylic acid, benzoic acid, thymol, croton oil, using from 2 to 3 per cent. of any of these ingredients to a fair quality of soap.

(To be Continued.)

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FROZEN MEAT TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A Resume of the Past Year's Business.—A Disappointing Year for Shippers.

W. Weddell & Co., London, have issued an elaborate review of the British frozen meat trade in 1896. It is of interest to readers in this country, as the frozen meat from Australia, New Zealand and the River Plate has become such an active competitor of American fresh beef. In the course of fifteen years this frozen beef trade has grown up of sufficient magnitude to absorb 5,500,000 frozen sheep and lambs annually. Consumers in the United Kingdom now rely upon this new trade to furnish close on one-third of their mutton and lamb requirements, and yet the volume of sales of home grown mutton in the interval has not been appreciably affected. In 1896 the total flocks in the United Kingdom numbered close on 29,000,000, of which the proportion slaughtered represented a supply for that year of 310,000 tons of mutton and lamb; whereas, in 1896 the flocks totalled 30,853,809, representing a food supply of 329,000 tons.

During 1896 there was no falling off in the volume of the trade, increased imports from Australia more than counterbalancing the shortage from New Zealand, while River Plate arrivals have maintained their former importance. Retail consumption has shown no material shrinkage, as stocks in store at the end of 1896 are probably lighter than in the preceding December, though the total receipts of frozen mutton, lamb and beef for the closing year are estimated at 11,000 tons more than for 1895. In respect, however, of the quality of some of the meat shipped and the condition of many cargoes when marketed the past year has earned an unenviable notoriety; and to these temporary causes, more than to anything else, may be attributed a disappointing character for much of the year's trade.

BRITISH IMPORTATION OF MUTTON AND LAMB.

The total import of 5,717,937 carcasses of mutton and lamb received into the United Kingdom from all sources during 1896 shows a considerable increase from the 1895 aggregate of 5,053,067 carcasses, but it is worthy of note that the contribution of New Zealand has fallen away by 200,000 carcasses, while that of Australia has increased by 685,000 carcasses and the River Plate by 175,000 carcasses. Nothing was received from the Falkland Islands; but a pioneer cargo of 24,074 carcasses came from Patagonia. As hith-

erto, London has absorbed almost the entire output of Australian and New Zealand freezing works, the shipments directed to Manchester amounting to only 77,883 carcasses, while none have been sent during 1896 direct to Liverpool or to any other outport.

IMPORTATIONS OF BEEF.

The following figures give the importations of Australian, New Zealand, River Plate, American killed and Continental killed beef, during the years named:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896. Estim'd.
Queensland....	206,783	286,806	388,814	471,000
N. South Wales and Victoria.	4,200	15,090	126,367	46,000
New Zealand	14,106	2,617	16,317	29,000
River Plate....	35,383	5,279	23,446	43,000
United States..	1,189,949	1,775,528	1,649,473	2,075,000
Canada.....	84	40	8,121	6,000
Continent, etc.	56,947	18,705	7,829	8,500
Total	1,808,082	2,104,065	2,190,567	2,679,000

The anticipations that the retail trade would fully maintain its volume but that, owing to shrinkage in shipments from New South Wales, prices would probably advance in 1896 for frozen beef, were not altogether realized. Arrivals from New South Wales and Victoria have declined to the extent of 80,000 cwt., but there has been an actual increase of 112,000 cwt. in the imports from Queensland, and of 13,000 cwt. from New Zealand, the result being a net increase of 45,000 cwt., or 9 per cent. in the supply of Australasian beef. River Plate importers have dealt with 43,000 cwt.—a marked increase on the previous year's receipts. While the aggregate supply of frozen beef has thus shown no falling off, the arrivals of American chilled beef have very materially increased, the import for 1896 (December estimated) being as much as 2,075,000 cwt., against 1,649,473 in 1895, and 1,775,528 cwt. in 1894. Imports of live cattle having also been largely augmented in 1896, as compared with the preceding year; there has manifestly been no lack of beef available for consumption in the British Islands.

Only one experimental shipment of chilled beef from Australia, viz., per Urnston Grange (s) from Bowen, arrived in 1896, but it was not a success.

The Continent of Europe carries as many sheep and cattle in the aggregate now as it did ten years ago, though the numbers in several countries have undergone considerable changes, but England relies less and less every year upon Continental sources of supply.

Although the flocks and herds in the United States continue to diminish somewhat rapidly there has been no slackening of exports nor any tendency for prices to advance until with-

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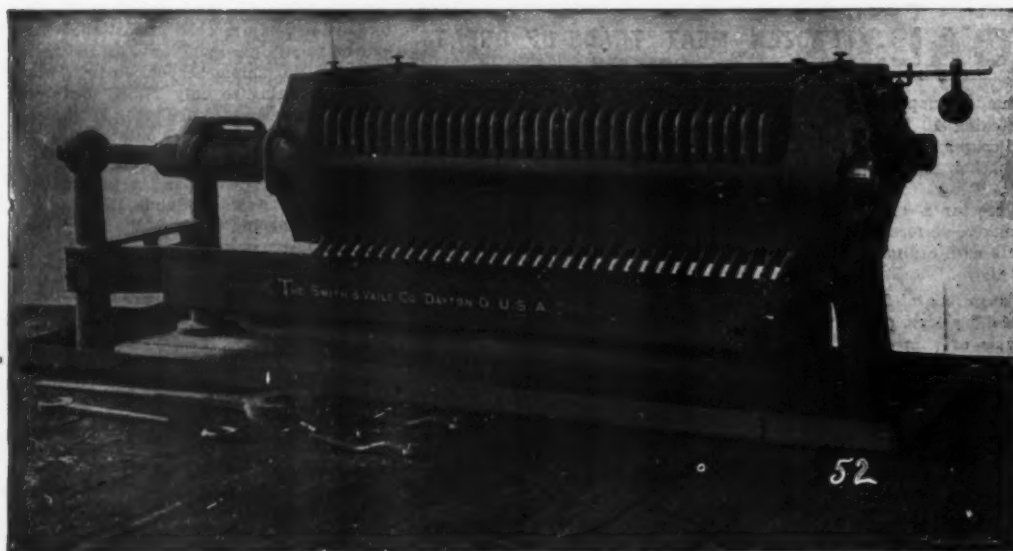
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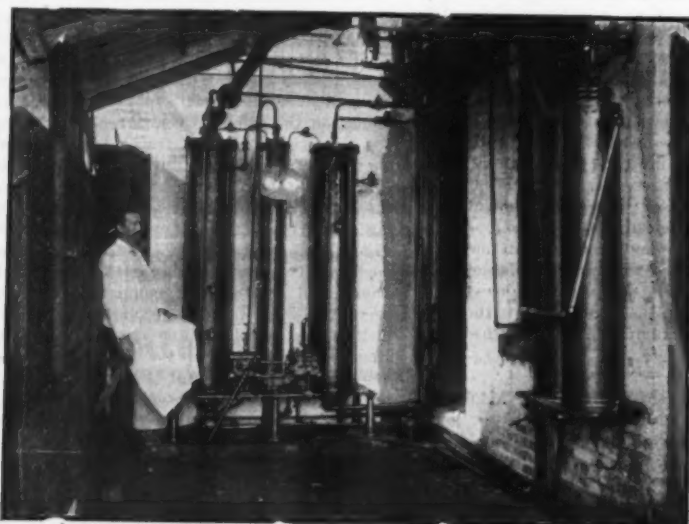
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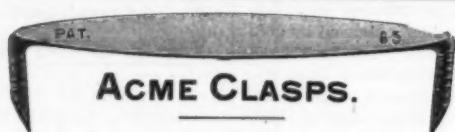
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 46.

in the past month or two, during which general business in the States appears to have undergone some improvement. It is difficult to decide whether this recovery in trade is likely to be of a permanent nature, but if it should last there appear to be grounds for expecting some all-round raising of prices of American beef in the British markets. The latest returns give the number of cattle in the States as only 48,222,995 head, against 50,868,838 in 1895, 53,095,568 in 1894, and 52,378,283 in 1893; while the number of sheep in 1896 is returned as only 38,298,783, compared with 42,294,064 in 1895, 45,048,017 in 1894, and 47,273,553 in 1893. The Canadian figures for 1895 (latest available), show very slight growth, and there is little prospect of exports being materially increased in the near future. The total number of cattle in Ontario is stated at 2,150,103 head, as against 2,099,301 in 1894, and 2,057,882 in 1893, and sheep at 2,022,735 head, as against 2,015,805 in 1894 and 1,935,938 in 1893.

The most recent Argentine returns, those for 1892, give 22,000,000 cattle and 75,000,000 sheep as the total stock in the republic.

Out of the 87 pounds of beef, mutton and lamb annually consumed by each unit of its population Great Britain has to import 27 pounds, of which, however, only 9 pounds arrive in a frozen state. This proportion has steadily grown since 1880 and will probably bulk still more largely in the near future.

The growth of the population of the United Kingdom is estimated at some 400,000 persons per annum, and taking the average yearly consumption of the whole population as 87 pounds per head, there is apparently room for an augmented supply of about 15,500 tons next year. The home flocks and herds can, however yield an increase of about 20,000 tons of meat, and there would thus appear to be rather less opening than hitherto for a further expansion of the import trade next year.

CUDAHY'S SOUVENIR.

The Cudahy Packing Co., of Omaha, Neb., has issued a handsome little season's souvenir, with its compliments, in which is included statistics of its business for the year ending Oct. 31, 1896. The company's total distributive sales amounted to \$19,783,220, of which \$1,386,491 went to employees, of which there are 2,755 in number.

MORE PRETTY CALENDARS.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a calendar from the Vilter Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. It is very handsome.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Provision Co. have issued a neat memorandum book for 1897 containing calendar and much useful information. The firm offers to send it to any address on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.

A proposition by the Goliad (Tex.) oil mill has been submitted to the stockmen of Beeville and other business men of that place. If accepted, the mill will be removed to the latter place.

Fred Nuhn, of Waterbury, Conn., who manufactures fertilizers, has given a real estate mortgage for \$5,000.

The following interesting problem may give some of your readers something to worry about, writes a correspondent. Here it is: Jones and Smith formed a copartnership for the purpose of selling soap at wholesale. They had separate stores, but the receipts of each store were the common property of the firm. The first day of business Jones sold 30 boxes of soap at the rate of two boxes for \$10, and, of course, received \$150 from his sales. Smith on the same day and according to an understanding with his partner, sold 30 boxes of soap at the rate of three for \$10, and, of course, received \$100 from the sale thereof, thus making the joint receipts for the day \$250. On the second day the store of Jones was closed owing to a death in his family, but he sent over to Smith's 30 boxes of soap and told him to sell these and his own 30 at the same rate they sold the 60 the day before, that is, five boxes for \$20. Smith sold these 60 boxes of soap according to the direction of Jones, five boxes for \$20, and found the receipts for the day were \$240, and accordingly returned the same to Jones. Jones claimed that inasmuch as the soap was sold at the same price as the day before he should receive as much as he did from the previous day's receipts (\$250), and accuses Smith of embezzling \$10 of the money from the firm. Smith says he will not allow Jones to slander him, as he has acted honestly in the matter. What is to be done? Did Smith take the money?

The Kentucky Refining Co., of Louisville, is preparing for the increase in business to come in the spring, and has ordered a large rod screw filter press from Wm. R. Perrin & Co., Chicago, which is the fourth the former company have put in of the latter firm's manufacture.

A French chemist has made a blue soap which will render unnecessary the bluing in the laundry. In ordinary soap he incorporates a solution of anilin green in strong acetic acid. The alkali of the soap converts the green into blue.

Austria-Hungary has put a high tariff since

Jan. 1 on glucose syrups from other countries, and American manufacturers will no longer have the excellent market there for this article that they have had heretofore. The American product undersold the home syrups and the Austria-Hungarian glucose men induced that government to advance the tariff rate 150 per cent. American Consul Judd reports to the State Department from Vienna that this increased duty is aimed only against the United States, for it is only with syrups from our country that Austria-Hungary home producers cannot compete.

William F. McDonald, who is engaged in the soap business in Washington, D. C., who was arrested on the charge of larceny, has been acquitted.

The death is announced of Elijah J. Tilden, of North Weymouth, Mass. For many years he was identified with the firm of Beals, Sibbey & Tilden, wholesale soap manufacturers, of Hingham, Mass.

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

* The John Hoffman's Sons will occupy the Sigmund Fritsch plant in Cincinnati about Feb. 15 to do a regular packing and slaughtering business.

* The Scroth Packing Co., in Cincinnati, is making some additions to its plant.

* John P. Squire & Co., of Boston, the large New England dealers in meat and meat station in Burlington, Vt., and have begun products, are about to establish a shipping the erection of a building for that purpose. The lot is 130x140 and the building will be 36 x117 feet, of brick veneer.

* About 21,250 tierces of lard were shipped from Chicago last week.

* Simon Maier, of Los Angeles, Cal., is said to be the largest individual slaughterer and packer in America. He prefers to be the sole owner, rather than be the head of a corporation or the senior partner. He is at his office every business day at 5 A. M. and knows his business well.

* The Barton-Hoggan Meat and Grocery Company, Salt Lake, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000 by Jabez W. West, Richard Papworth, Miland Knight and James B. Barton.

* The chairman of the Board of Aldermen, of Buffalo, is a butcher, and there are enough butcher members of the board to run things pretty much their own way. Last year they were not treated justly regarding

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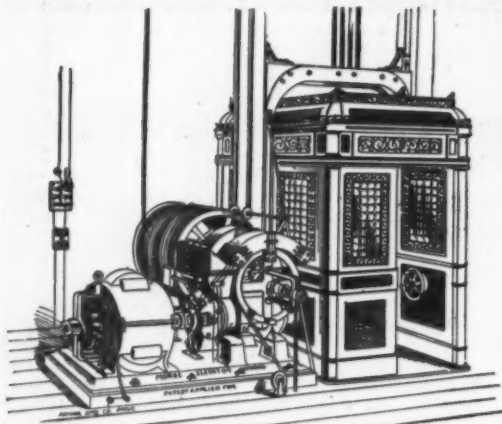
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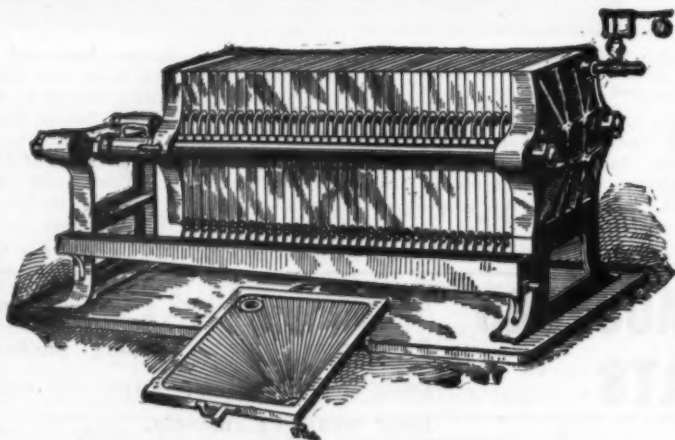
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SEE COUPON PAGE 31.

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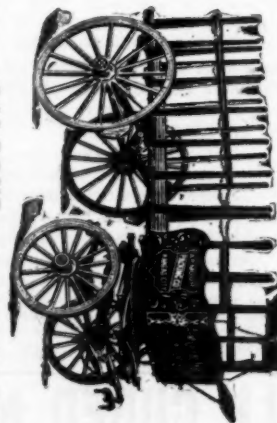
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committee appointments, but they will fare far differently this year.

* Mr. J. E. Davis is the new manager of the Maine Provision and Cold Storage Co., in Portland. Mr. Davis was for several years in the general offices of Armour & Co.

* A trust deed to secure \$600,000 5 per cent. bonds has been filed by the Swift Refrigerator Transportation Co., Boston, Mass., whose bonds were placed abroad. It also provides for any floating indebtedness that existed.

* The Hoboken (N. J.) Butchers' Association has been organized with the following officers: President, Paul J. Winberry; vice-president, Wm. Hackemeyer; recording secretary, H. Heinsohn; financial secretary, F. J. Nell; treasurer, Albert Hartman; sergeant-at-arms, August Engelhardt. The association has a membership of twenty-three.

* Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Pleasanton (Cal.) Meat Company. Capital stock, \$25,000, all subscribed. The directors are: W. H. Martin, P. V. Wenig, Charles H. Schweer, S. Schadd and T. W. Harris.

* During the month of December the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., killed exactly 124,046 hogs. This number is 20,000 in excess of the number killed in any previous month since the establishment of the plant in Kansas City. There were also about 25,000 head of cattle killed during that month. The Armours are now making some extensive improvements at the plant, and it is expected that the business of this year will surpass that of 1896.

* It is stated that the litigation attending the winding up of the affairs of the great cattle firm of Miller & Lux, San Francisco, is to be ended by the incorporation of the business, and that all the heirs will be given a share. Stock will be issued to the amount of \$12,000,000. Of this amount, Henry Miller, the surviving partner, will hold \$6,000,000, and the rest will be divided among the heirs of the late Charles Lux. The firm owns thousands of head of cattle and millions of acres of land, extending from New Mexico to Oregon. Henry Miller is to be general manager of the new company.

* The butchers of Hamilton, O., have organized with the following officers: President, August Falk; vice-president, Charles Ratz; recording secretary, John Hahn, Jr.; financial secretary, Charles Lehmann; treasurer, S. P. Eaton; inside guard, Jas. Curry; outside guard, H. F. Schuler. Trustees will be elected later and ultimately it is expected that the office of a meat inspector will be created.

* The Duggan Market Co., Sioux City, Ia., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators are J. F. Duggan, M. D. Duggan and S. F. Lynn.

* A number of improvements are contemplated at the Sioux City (Ia.) Stock Yards by General Manager Chesley this year, and \$40,000 or \$50,000 may be expended in increasing the facilities at the yards.

* The Webster Beef Company, Worcester, Mass., will put in a seven-foot cellar under the whole building.

* The chief of the meat detectives in Philadelphia has presented his report, which shows that during the past year 138,198 head of cattle were inspected. There were condemned and destroyed 172 head of diseased animals. One hundred and forty-two had tuberculosis, five actinomycosis and twenty-five various other diseases. The detectives inspected 55,372 calves, and condemned and prevented the sale of 2,156 live calves there were too young and unfit to slaughter for food.



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* The State Swine Breeders' Association held a three days' session in Marshall, Mo., last week. Twenty-nine fancy hogs were sold, bringing a total of \$1,260, averaging \$43.50 per head.

* More than 23,000,000 head of live stock, afterwards killed for food, were inspected by government officers during the last year. The number inspected before being transferred from one market to another was 12,641,000 additional during the same period. This makes the total for the year 35,917,000 head, an increase of more than 50 per cent. over the previous year. In 1892 the number of head inspected was only 3,800,000, and in 1893 it was 4,885,000.

* Exports of pork since Nov. 1, compared with 1895-96, decreased 3,190,000 pounds, lard 35,483,000 pounds, while meats increased only 2,053,000 pounds.

* The new addition to the Indianapolis Abattoir Co. is nearing completion and will be one of the best arranged beef plants of the West. The iron work, including the beef and hog rails, hog hoisting conveyor, etc., are being put in by Wm. R. Perrin & Co., of Chicago.

* The Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, after having made trial shipments of canned meats to Johannesburg, South Africa, and same having proven successful, has now shipped 10,000 pounds of breakfast bacon, which is expected to arrive safely in spite of the distance—7,000 miles.

* Mr. Geo. B. Dold, of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Wichita, Kan., has published a little pamphlet, entitled "Some Views of a Packer," which will be interesting to all stock growers, since it states what kind of cattle and hogs to raise as best adapted for the needs of the packers. If these suggestions, coming as they do from a practical packer, were heeded, more profitable stuff all around would be raised.

* Messrs. J. T. Washburn and Henry Q. Millett, of Boston, have formed a partnership with offices at 5 Chatham Row, that city, to carry on the brokerage business in provisions, oils, tallow, etc., established by Washburn & Glidden, and more recently conducted by Mr. J. T. Washburn alone.

COTTON CAKE.

It will be interesting for the American crushers to know that a prominent seed crushing firm in England is making decorticated cotton cake without the aid of press bagging. The cake is meeting a ready sale and proves a strong competitor to American decorticated cake. The surface of the cake is glazed and somewhat darker than cotton cakes made with press cloth. The darker color is caused by the oil being left in the cake, and not absorbed by the bagging. Another feature of this form of cake, which is desirable from the stock feeder's standpoint, consists in its extreme softness and friability. It is entirely free from lumps, and, it may be added, owing to this latter drawback in certain brands of American cake, many feeders forbid the use of any brand of same on their estates. This can be remedied, and it behooves the Southern oil miller to look to it. There is no reason why cake should be shipped abroad hard as boards, thus rendering them unfit for sale, unless at a material concession. The difficulty lies in the cooking, and with proper machinery and due attention in the manufacturing operations very considerable improvement could be made, where such drawbacks exist.

FOR VIOLATION OF OLEO LAW.

The Philadelphia Grocery World says that Joseph Wilkins, of Wilkins & Co., Washington, D. C., dealers in butterine, etc., and Howard Butler, an employé of that house, were arrested in the Quaker City recently charged with violation of the oleo law, under the Internal Revenue regulations, and that both men have been held in \$2,000 bail, and will be tried in Philadelphia in a few weeks. The seriousness of the offense against the Federal laws, which the two men have committed, the World continues, may be seen from the fact that if convicted in Philadelphia they will be liable to a fine of \$6,000 and an imprisonment of sixty years. Wilkins and Butler are alleged to have removed from packages of oleomargarine or butterine the revenue stamps and other distinguishing marks. The inspector, who states that he saw the deed, confiscated about 8,000 pounds of the product, from all of which the stamps and marks had already been removed in violation of the law.

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\$10. Order for Copies of Directory and Handbook.

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For first-class design of the ammonia condensing apparatus, involving the use of a special line of pipe-fittings and valves, of superior strength and completeness; for an excellent arrangement of cooling-water distributing surfaces and liquid ammonia collecting pipes, and complete provision for conveniently operating, cleaning and repairing all parts of the system so as to secure steady action under the most economical conditions.

For successful application of the principles of artificial refrigeration, by the direct expansion of ammonia.

For a complete system of constructing Refrigerating Plants and manufacturing specially designed appliances therefor, all of which are undoubtedly the most elaborate and complete fittings for this purpose yet introduced. The exhibitors adhere to the practice of making all pipe joints with screw threads, sealed with a special solder, which is undoubtedly the most secure method of making joints in ammonia work.

Approved.—W. A. JAMES,
Vice-President Departmental Com.

(Signed) J. E. DENTON,
Individual Judge.

Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACHER,
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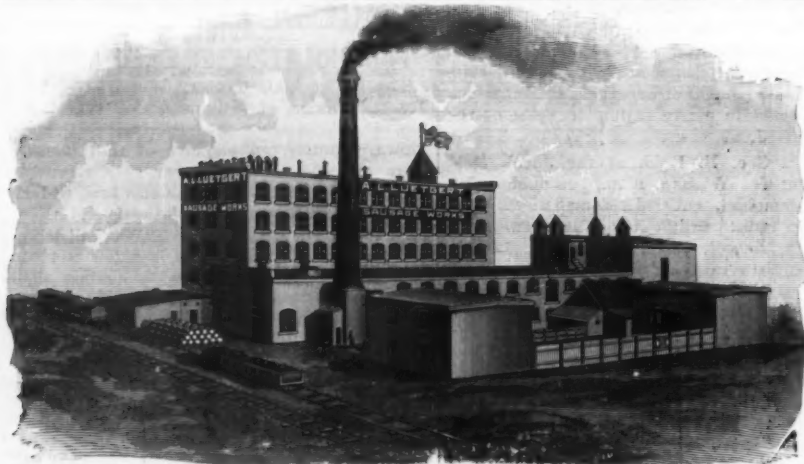
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REFRIGERATOR CARS.

LITTLE MONITOR BEEF REFRIGERATOR AND ICE FACTORY.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Refers to a number of high-class
Consignees in the East.

See Coupon on Page 31.

SWIFT AND COMPANY.

(Continued from page 21.)

the Hartford National Bank, of Hartford, Conn. G. F. Swift was elected president, E. C. Swift first vice-president, L. F. Swift second vice-president, L. A. Carton treasurer, D. E. Hartwell secretary and A. H. Vedder general counsel.

The annual report shows that aggregate sales for the year were \$104,000,000, the largest in the history of the company. Record of slaughter for the year makes the following comparison with 1895:

	1896.	1895.	Inc.
Cattle.....	1,143,084	1,076,579	66,505
Sheep	2,105,319	1,880,214	225,065
Hogs	1,815,614	1,632,173	183,441

The company turned out products as follows:

	1896.	1895.	Inc.
Wool, lbs.....	3,843,579	4,963,869	*1,120,290
Neatsfoot oil, lbs....	3,289,108	3,071,677	217,431
Glue, lbs.....	5,117,145	4,862,291	254,914
Butterine, lbs.....	7,451,458	6,365,518	1,085,940
Tallow and grease, lbs.	23,409,974	16,898,303	6,511,671
Lard, lbs.....	129,172,305	110,805,540	18,366,765
Oil, lbs.....	48,359,547	41,591,915	6,767,632
Hides, lbs.....	73,953,114	70,078,531	3,874,583
Fertilizers, tons	31,947	30,362	1,585

* Decrease.

During the year the company loaded 77,459 cars with its products, as compared with 72,847 cars in 1895. At the Chicago plant improvements to buildings and machinery cost \$80,713. At the Kansas City plant the company completed a new cold storage house at a cost of \$78,143, and added a refrigerating plant at a cost of \$52,633. At the South Omaha plant a new ice machine was installed and other improvements made at expense of \$43,295. At the St. Louis plant a new ice machine was put in and other improvements made at a total cost of \$78,500.

The Swift Refrigerator Car Company has just sold in London £124,000 5 per cent. ten-year gold bonds at par. The bonds were issued to fund \$200,000 floating debt, to pay \$260,000 for 300 new cars, and to pay for another consignment of cars soon to be ordered. These bonds form the entire indebtedness of the company. The company is organized under the laws of Maine. Its stock is held by some of the largest stockholders of Swift and Company. It owns 3,500 cars, which are leased to the railroads for the transportation of products of Swift and Company. Capital stock is \$2,000,000.

COUPON CREDIT BOOKS.

(Reprinted upon request, from the National Provisioner February 23, 1895.)

Coupon credit books are among the latest improvements which have been brought out in a measure to meet the ever apparent fact that in business, whether it be large or small, there is absolutely nothing of such paramount

NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER
FOR LINING
Cold Storage Houses **Refrigerators.**
Cars, Etc.

WATERPROOF AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR
AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

TRADE MARK
REGISTERED
F. W. BIRD & SON
EAST WALPOLE, MASS.
THIS PAPER IS ACCEPTED BY EXPERTS
AS THE STANDARD OF RECEPTION

importance or more conducive to success as system and regular methods in the conduct of a credit trade. In this direction the coupon credit books, to our mind, fill a long felt want. They certainly save all annoyances and disputes, which in itself is a great factor. To understand the system, it may be said that these books, which vary in denomination, are given to credit customers. The book is charged to them for its full value at the time they receive it, they being required to sign an enclosed contract pertaining to the use and payment of the same, which is then detached and held by the butcher, grocer or any other merchant. This secures the customer's note, due at the time he is supposed to have used the full value of the book, and avoids any chance of disputing an open account, should there be any trouble in collection. The contract is signed in ink, and is then negotiable as a note. The coupons are detached by the merchant, a one-cent coupon for each cent's worth of purchase, larger coupons for larger amounts. The coupon is also of great advantage in cash transactions. For instance, sell the book to your customers for a cash discount, say 5 per cent.; a \$10 book would be sold for \$9.50, and be good to the customer for \$10 worth of goods, while you would receive \$9.50 cash in advance. We certainly commend the system. It is business like and decidedly progressive.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

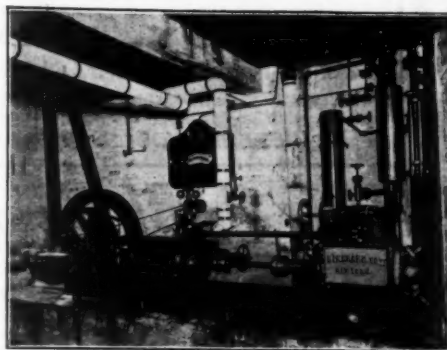
—The Voss Ice Machine Works, of New York City, has sold a 10-ton machine to Mr. Charles E. Warner, of Troy, N. Y., and a 5-ton machine to the West End Café in 125th street, New York City.***

—A cable received from Berlin states that Prof. Paul Gottfried Linde, the founder of the Linde Ice Machine Co., and the inventor of the machine bearing his name, after a private lecture delivered before the German Imperial family, was endowed with a high decoration, the Order of the Crown, second class.

—The National Ammonia Co. has equipped its office at 90 William street, New York, with a telephone for the better convenience of the trade. Their number of "2627 Cortland."

—The new compression ice machine of the Hill Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia, is said to work very elegantly, and of the best of its class which has been manufactured.***

—The Stevenson Co. (Ltd.), of Chester, Pa., (Continued on page 37.)

**Voss Ice Machine Works,**

CONSULTING ENGINEERS* AND
MANUFACTURERS OF

**ICE AND REFRIGERATING
MACHINES.**

Also of Ammonia Valves and Filling.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO REPAIRS.

254 East 53d Street, NEW YORK.



GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1888, and Sept. 23, 1890.

Write for Prices.

FACTS.

All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalogue.

SULZER-VOGT MACHINE CO.,

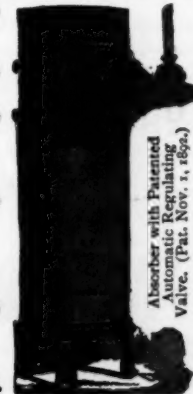
LOUISVILLE,
KY.

Builders of Latest Improved

Ice and Refrigerating Machines.

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FURNISHED FOR ANY MACHINES.



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Ammonia Regulating
Valve. (Pat. Nov. 1, 1890.)

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BEST QUALITY OF CITY DRESSED REFRIGERATED
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Deodorization
Analysis for Impurities.
Our Specialty.

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ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
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BOLOGNAS AND SAUSAGES

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Salesroom, 623 & 625 W. 39th Street.
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First Avenue and 102d Street; Twelfth Avenue and 132d Street.

BROOKLYN:
DEPOTS: Pacific and 5th Avenues; Wallabout Market.
Also Branches and Depots in all of the Principal Cities of the United States.

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Ave., New York.

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& CO., 100 and 102 Ganse-
voort St., New York.

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CHOICE
Chicago Dressed Beef,
Veal, Mutton, Lamb,
Hogs, Provisions.

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ATLANTIC BEEF CO., Ltd.,
174 and 176 Fort Greens
Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PACIFIC BEEF CO., 106 N.
6th St., Brooklyn, E. D.

HOBOKEN BEEF CO., Ho-
boken, N. J.

N. H. Snyder,

SHIPPER AND DEALER IN
Standard Provisions
and Meat Specialties,
231 Fulton Street, NEW YORK. Telephone Call:
3066 Cortlandt.
Tongues, Tripe and Pigs' Feet in Vinegar, 25, 50 and 100-lb. Kegs. Hotels and the Trade
solicited. Orders by Telegraph or Letter promptly attended to.

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38TH STREET.

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MUTTON, LAMB AND VEAL.

Main Office and Abattoir, 613 to 619 West 40th Street, New York.
Branches at: West Washington Market, New York, 169 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn.
ALSO DEALERS IN
PULLED WOOLS, PICKLED SHEEP AND LAMB PELTS.

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RICHARD WEBBER,

OFFICE AND REFRIGERATED SALESROOMS:

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PACKER.
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OF FINE PROVISIONS
FOR HOME AND
EXPORT TRADE.

ABATTOIRS, FOOT OF W. 39th ST., NEW YORK
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Abattoir and Offices: 776 FIRST AVENUE,
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DIRECT IMPORTER OF SPICES

From Place of Growth.

The New York Retail Butchers'

Mutual Protective Association

OFFICE, 873 PARK AVE.
NEW YORK.

MEETINGS HELD EVERY SECOND AND FOURTH MON-
DAY OF EACH MONTH. MEETING ROOMS: RETAIL
GROCERS' HALL, 138 & 140 EAST 57TH STREET.

NEWS COMMITTEE:

EDWARD DAVIES, West Washington Market.
FELIX HAAS, Central Market.
HERMAN BROCKNER.

... OFFICERS ...

ARTHUR BLOCH, President, 791 Park Ave.
WM. G. WAGNER, 1st Vice-Pres., 573 First Ave.
GEO. H. SHAFFER, 2d Vice-Pres., 474 Fourth Ave.
FELIX HAAS, Treasurer, Central Market.
OTTO GEISS, Financial Secretary, 508 West 51st St.
CHARLES YOUNG, Recording Sec., 873 Park Ave.
GEO. WILLI, Corresponding Sec., 710 Second Ave.
PATRICK MAY, Serg't-at-Arms, 523 W. 39th Street.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** A meeting of the creditors of Sol Sayles was held at the Sturtevant House last Tuesday, B. Beinecke in the chair. The full committee of creditors, Chas. A. Hess, the assignee, and a large number of creditors were present, and the report of the committee was heard. A motion to accept same and a settlement of 25 cents on the dollar of all claims was voted by the meeting, and a number of those present signed the papers to that effect.

** Albert Voltz, a butcher, went to the Broadway Bank in Brooklyn, Monday morning, to deposit \$300. While he was standing in line with other depositors and counting the bills, a well dressed stranger tapped him on the shoulder and said: "Excuse me, but you have dropped a bill." As Voltz stooped to pick up the bill, he left his money on the counter rail, which was promptly seized by the stranger, who made off with it. After an exciting chase, the man was captured by a policeman. The man gave his name as Charles Reilly. When searched only \$2 was found in his pockets, but a policeman found the missing money in a small stable in the yard in which he was captured. "Reilly" was sent to jail in default of \$5,000 bail. His picture was found in the Rogues' Gallery. He was arrested ten years ago under the name of Frank Cumiskey.

** Otto Bartels, the provision merchant, of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, who was laid up during the Christmas holidays with rheumatism, was on deck last week, but was looking and feeling far from well.

** Mr. Samuel Weil, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., left for the West early this week.

** Mr. E. C. Swift, of Boston, was in town Wednesday.

** A meeting of the United States Leather Company directors has been called for Jan. 19, for the purpose of electing a new president for the company, to succeed the late President Hoyt. Mark Hoyt was one of the earliest supporters of the plan of the union of the tanners of sole leather into a corporation. When it was perfected by the organization of the United States Leather Company, he was the first vice-president. After the death of Thomas E. Proctor, Dec. 7, 1894, Mr. Hoyt succeeded him in the presidency. Vice-Presi-

dent Ladew is slated for the position. The salary is \$6,000 per year.

** August Weber, dealer in provisions at 34 Forsyth street, confessed judgment Thursday to Wilhelmine Weber for \$2,572, borrowed money, and to Conrad Weber for \$2,802, borrowed money and rent of the store. Executions were issued to Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey, who took charge of the store. On the execution in favor of Mrs. Weber \$902 was credited by transfer of book accounts to her. Mr. Weber has been in business there since 1887.

(See page 37 also.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

GLUE, SAVANNAH.—We cannot supply you with back numbers of "The National Provisioner" which contains the technical articles on glue, to which you refer, but later on in the year it is our purpose to treat the subject of glue manufacture exhaustively in book form.

I. S., AURORA.—In keeping over any fresh market meats, spreading is the only proper way to handle such. This is at times impracticable, however, in which event perforated receptacles carry off the liquid, thus preventing the meats from being stained. A low temperature cold storage for these meats is most desirable in the summer season. Concerning your query as to the cost of a refrigerating machine of a two-ton capacity, we refer you to our advertising columns.

L. T. LOUISVILLE.—The caustic soda process of refining is an expensive one, but it produces a very superior refined oil. Our book on "Cotton Oil Manufacture," now on the press, treats this subject fully.

BLINN, NEW YORK.—We will endeavor to answer your query relative to oleomargarine in our next issue.

J. E. R., IOWA.—The best way to handle tripe is to well clean and thoroughly chill in cold water at once. A common error is in leaving tripe in heaps prior to cleaning instead of putting into live cold water at once and

cleaning as quick as possible. If this is done there is no reason why your tripe should not be as nice as any one else's. The reason the tripe turns brown after boiling is because it has been left around in heaps dirty too long, and though fairly white when cleaned, will develop that dirty brownish appearance in cooking.

J. F., BALTIMORE.—In reply to your inquiry whether cottonseed oil was used first in Germany, and when and where it was first found, we owe the following data and facts to the Kentucky Refining Company, Louisville, Ky.: "Cottonseed oil was first discovered in this country, away back in the 50's. a little mill having started up in New Orleans, and sometime afterwards again a little mill in Memphis. These ventures both proved a great loss, and it was some little time before other parties undertook to press cottonseed, which was sometime in the 60's. They then began to make quite a success of it, but at this time they burnt the cake, like they do the hulls now, or most of them. In the early part of the 70's, though cottonseed oil was beginning to be quite a factor in this country, and the profits the mills made then was something enormous; some of them making over 200 per cent. on their capital each year, and some years after this, though it received a black eye, and the mills generally lost money. The stock could be bought in then for 30 or 50 cents on the dollar, but as other uses began to be made of cottonseed oil, and very extensive ones at that, the business began to improve and has been more or less a success ever since, and gradually increased from year to year, until now there are millions invested in it. Mr. Lyman Klapp, who did live in Providence, but is now dead, claimed to be the pioneer in the cottonseed oil business. We think he meant from the time it got to be such a large industry; that is, sometime in the 60's."

ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS.

It will pay any prospective buyers of spice to take into consideration the fact that a firm such as the house of William J. Stitt & Co., 154 to 156 Chambers street, New York, which has been established over fifty years, is apt to be reliable, to say the least. Spices, whole and ground, is the specialty, but in addition to this they are prepared to supply the provision trade with borax at a figure that is calculated to attract attention both for quality and price.***

LATEST INNOVATIONS, PATENTS, IN THIS AND OTHER LINES COMING WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THIS PAPER, ARE CAREFULLY REVIEWED.

KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES AND USE

GEBHARD'S BERLINER KONSERVIRUNGS SALZE

B. HELLER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR UNITED STATES
CHICAGO OFFICE & WAREHOUSE, CHICAGO, U.S.A. & CANADA
249, 251, 253, JEFFERSON STREET.

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.. Established 1868 ..

**S. OPPENHEIMER
& CO.**

Manufacturers and
.. Importers of

**Sausage
Casings**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Importers and Dealers in

SPICES.

**Sausage
Makers'
Specialties.**

ALL KINDS OF

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BERTH LEVI & CO.,

52 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

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HOG AND BEEF CASINGS.

Importers of English, Russian and New Zealand Sheep Casings.

BEST GERMAN POTATO FLOUR.

FOOD PRESERVATIVE (DRY ANTISEPTIC).

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New York: 12 Coenties Slip.

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Illinois Casing Company.

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Sausage Casings.

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MANUFACTURERS AND CLEANERS OF PRIMEST QUALITY

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19 St. Andrew St., LIVERPOOL.

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Cattle Cuts,
Hog Casings.**

"THE BEST."

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WEIL'S CASING COMPANY,

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Cleaner of and Dealer in all kinds of

SAUSAGE CASINGS.
Best Spices, Saltpetre and Potato Flour.

JOSEPH BACHARACH, SAUSAGES.

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Established 1876.

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GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN AND
FINE WESTERN.

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PLAUT & STRETCH,

Importers and Jobbers of SPICES,
"PURITY SPOICE MILLS."

80 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Supplies for the Packing, Provision and
Sausage Making Trades a specialty.

IF QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

N. WOLFSKEHL, SAUSAGE CASINGS,

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F. BECKER & CO.

Manufacturers of BEEF and HOG CASINGS
and Dealers in IMPORTED SHEEP CASINGS.

3362 South Halstead St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Also, all kinds of BUTCHER SUPPLIES.
Factory, Union Stock Yards. Telephone Yards 685.

SALTPETRE

CRYSTALS, GRANULATED AND POWDERED.

KNOWLES BROS.

181 Pearl Street, New York,
REFINERS.

NEW YORK CITY ITEMS. (Continued.)

** Mr. Nicholas Wolf, of Wolf, Sayer & Heller, was in Chicago this week.

** Mr. B. C. Shepard, of Buffalo, has been in New York this week, and reports that Mr. Harry Robe has gone to the oil fields of Salamanca, N. Y., where he expects to make a fortune shortly in drilling oil wells.

** It was reported that an important meeting of slaughterers and renderers was held early in the week for the purpose of considering steps to be taken in reference to the position of these interests in the Greater New York.

** The butchers of New York City and vicinity are still very uneasy on account of the many trucks of the Siegel-Cooper Co. which can regularly be found receiving goods in front of Armour & Co.'s delivery stations in the city. An officer of the Retail Butchers' Association has called our special attention to this fact, and asks us how this harmonizes with our recent editorial denial on the subject. [We have no inside information about the matter, except the authorized denial of Armour & Co., which we printed under date of Oct. 10, 1896.—Editor.]

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

(Continued from page 33.)

have sold their patent automatic doors recently to the Hygienic Ice Co., for its refrigerated storage house for plate ice at Washington, D. C., and to the following: Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha and Chicago; Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha and Chicago, second order; Columbus State Hospital, Columbus, Ohio; Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Co. (second order), New York City; Elmer E. Zabriskie, Paterson, N. J.; Baugh & Sons Co., greases and fertilizers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Daniel Knauer, Atlantic City, N. J.; H. G. Kirves, New Orleans, La.; Washington Market Co.'s Centre Market, Washington, D. C.; R. E. H. Gardner-Buckner, Toronto, Canada; John J. Felin, packing house, Philadelphia, Pa.; Philadelphia Brewing Co., Atlantic City, N. J.; Albert Mackie Grocer Co., New Orleans, La., and John H. Mans, Paterson, N. J. It is a remarkable fact that not a single purchaser of these automatic doors have returned any complaints to the company thus far, in each and every case perfect satisfaction having apparently been given.***

—Mr. H. I. Campbell, of the Zero Refrigerating Machine Co., Derby, Conn., has closed a contract with Thomas E. Norton, Utica, N. Y., for a 4-ton refrigerating machine. Mr. Norton's growing packing business necessitated a system of refrigerating his coolers. Mr. Campbell has also closed a contract with E. B. McGee & Son, of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., for a 2-ton refrigerating machine to refrigerate their meat market.***

OBITUARY.

EDWARD A. WEBSTER.

Edward A. Webster, who, for eighteen years has been in the employ of the Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, and lately in charge of the fertilizer sales department in the office of such concern, died suddenly last week, at his home, 2055 North Fifth street, Kansas City, after a short illness.

The burial of Mr. Webster took place from his house on the afternoon following his death, and his body was laid to rest in a vault in Oak Grove Cemetery. His former associates and friends acted as pallbearers. They were:

Messrs. R. Moody, G. W. Tourtelott, C. H. Hodge, C. S. Pitkin, David Flynn, N. H. Hand, George Mastin and F. S. Hastings.

His sudden death is a severe bereavement, not alone to his wife and child, but also to his many friends, among whom are the publishers of this paper.

Supplementary Reports.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Thursday's markets were decidedly active and higher in the West on renewed deficit in the estimated receipts of hogs of 5,000 in Chicago, with 72,000 at the West, against 60,000 a year ago, all points showing a falling off from the early week's movement. This caused a higher opening, followed by active buying of May brokers, supposed to represent Armour, in ribs and pork, while foreign houses were buying lard, all supposed to cover short contracts, causing an advance for the day of 25c. on pork, 12½c. on lard and 10c. on ribs, the biggest of any day yet, with the most active trading, one broker taking 10,000 bbls. of pork and one sale of 1,000,000 pounds of ribs, all for May. Packing for the week at the West was 465,000 hogs, against 430,000 last year, showing less increase than expected early in the week. Estimates of packing to the first of March are 6,675,000 hogs, against 6,815,000 last year, or a falling off of 140,000 hogs, instead of a large excess over last year, as the packers were predicting early in the season, proving the correctness of our contention from the beginning that there were less hogs in the country this year than last, instead of more. Of the above amount 6,675,000, 3,400,000 are estimated for January or February, against 2,900,000 for that period last year, or 500,000 more for the last half of the season than a year ago. Yet this increase is nearly all an estimate, and probably, like all estimates, so far, larger than the outcome will prove, as the receipts of all points fell off again on Thursday, as indicated above. In the spot market there was a better demand for lard, and Gledhill took 500 to 1,000 tierces for the U. K. on private terms, reported to be 4.27½, or an advance of 10c. over Wednesday. City lard was held at 3.90 and 3.85 bid; refined was advanced to 4.60 for the Continent, 4.80 South America, 5.95 for Brazil. In pork 200 hhd. only were sold, but at higher prices for mess, \$8.50@8.90. In bellies a car load was taken for the Pennsylvania markets on private terms, being the first reported in some time. Hogs in the West were 5c to 10c. up all around, and partially 1-16c. better in New York. Neutral lard was advanced in sympathy to 5½ and 5¼, respectively, in Chicago and New York.

Friday's markets were active but unsettled, opening lower, to advance over the highest prices of yesterday on moderate receipts of hogs, as estimated, with 5c. higher prices generally for the latter. But there was heavy selling of pork about noon by Baldwin & Farnum, and yesterday's buyers, supposed to be for Armour, and this dragged down the whole list 12½ on pork, 7½ on lard and ribs from Thursday's close, with some realizing by longs and selling by shorts. Receipts of hogs were 73,000, against 59,000 last year, and talk of lighter weights at some points. Spot demand for lard checked by decline; 250 tes. Western, New York, late Thursday, 4.25, and nominally about that to-day, though quoted 4.30 on a Chicago parity; 300 city in iron-bound packages at 4.40; only job lots of pork and meats at former prices. Hogs, New York, unchanged. We quote closing New York prices firmer; old Western lard 4.25, new, ditto, nominally 4.35; tank not offering, city 3.85, iron-bound, ditto, 4.40; refined, Continent, at 4.60; South America, 4.80; Brazil, in

kegs, 5.95; compound, 4¼@4½ for city and 4½@4½ for Western; neutral, 5½ West and 5¼ New York.

Pork—\$8.50@8.90 for mess \$9.75@10 for family, including city, and \$9@10 for clear. City pickled shoulders at 4¼ bid; pickled hams at 8¼@8½; 10-lb rib bellies, 4½; clear, boxed, 4½; 12-lb rib bellies, 4¼; 13-lb, 4½, loose. In Chicago: 16-lb green hams, 7½@7¾; 14-lb 8; 12-lb, 8¼@8½; 16-lb s. p. ditto, 8½; California s. p. hams, 5½; New York s. p. shoulders, nominal; green New York city hams, 12-lb, 8¼; 10-lb, 8½; green bellies, 4¼ @4½ for the range.

Beef—Corned and roast at \$1.05@1.15 for 1-lb cans; 2-lb cans, \$1.85@2; 4s, 3.75; 6s, \$6; 14-lb, \$14; mess, \$7@8; packet, \$7.50@8; family, \$9@11; extra India mess, in tes., \$13.50@14; hams nominal at \$16.50 asked West for new; cost and freight here, \$17.50 asked; job lots, \$18. Tongues—\$20@25 for large and \$18.50@20.50 for small.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

Thursday's markets were dull, featureless and unchanged on city tallow, at 3½c. asked and unsalable at that figure, with the home trade holding off, and no export orders in the market at over 3½c. While some claimed 3½ was the best bid obtainable. Country was easier, on more free arrivals, and some pressure to sell, 100,000 lb selling at 3¼, 3½ for fair to prime and 100 tes. of edible at 3¼, though not for edible purposes. Oleo stearine was offered in New York at 4¼c. without buyers, 4¼ bid at the West and ¾ asked, without business reported in either market. In speaking of the late heavy sales of oleo stearine in the West for soap making, a well known broker said, owing to the fact that the average titre of oleo stearine in Chicago is 50 degrees, while that of tallow is only 43½ degrees, the 2,000,000 lb of the former, sold there for soap making, would take the place of 3,000,000 lb of tallow, because of the ability to use 1,000,000 lb more of cotton oil, with the former, than with the latter, in the making of soap. This is used as a bear argument on tallow, as it had already been, as a bull argument, on oleo stearine and cotton oil. In lard stearine, nothing was reported East or West, though city pressers were holding at 4½, or ¼ higher in sympathy with the advance in lard, but neither exporters nor refiners were in the market.

It was still difficult to get any particulars from Rotterdam, as exporters here continue reticent, only admitting that there was a good business doing, at about unchanged prices with a steady market.

Friday's markets were wholly unchanged East and West, but nominal up to the close of change at Thursday's prices, with perhaps an easier feeling, with lard lower and less inquiry from all sources for all the staples under this head. We quote: City lard stearine at 4½c. nominal; Western prime do., 4.25 nominal; oleo stearine, city, 4½c. asked; yellow grease stearine, 3¼@3½c.; white do., 3½ @3¾c.; tallow stearine nominal; oleo oil at New York, 6¼c. for No. 1, 5½c. for No. 2 and 4½c. for No. 3; at Rotterdam, 37 florins; oleo stearine at Chicago, 4¼@4½c. asked; yellow grease stearine, 3c.; white do., 3¾c. nominal. N. Y. City tallow, 3½c. asked; country (packages free), 3¼@3½c. for fair to prime; edible, 3½c. Chicago prices are: Prime packers', 3½c. bid; No. 2, 2¼ bid; country, 3¼c.; No. 2, 2¼@2½c. Greases—Brown, at 2¼@2½c.; yellow, 2¼@3¼c.; white, 3¼@3½c.; bone and soap, 2¼@3¼c. At Chicago, 3¼@3½c. for A white, 3c. for B white, 2½@2¾c. for yellow, 2¼@2½c. for brown and 2¼@2½c. for bone.

Later, 200 tierces Harrison sold Thursday 38 florins, 400 tierces Friday 39 florins, or 2 florins' advance for the week.

(Continued on page 43.)

HENRY ELLSWORTH & CO., PORK PRODUCT.

Exporters of Provisions, Lard, Oils, Greases, Etc.

We have unequalled facilities for handling orders for ALL KINDS of green and cured meats.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Members Chicago Board of Trade.

637-638 Rialto Building, Chicago.

Cable Address, Ellsfield, Chicago

SWIFT AND COMPANY, CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS HIGH GRADE

SUMMER SAUSAGE

FOR DOMESTIC AND EXPORT TRADE.

CERVELAT
SALAMI.

QUOTATIONS UPON APPLICATION.

HOLSTEINER
FARMER.

Cable Address: "ESSBEEF."

Telephone: No. 436, JERSEY.

Jersey City Packing Company,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. CURENS AND EXPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE PROVISIONS. REFINERS OF LARD.
Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.
BEEF AND PORK PACKED SPECIALLY FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Salesrooms and Packing Houses: 138-154 9th St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

NORTH PACKING and PROVISION CO. PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF PROVISIONS

Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 3, 5, 10-LB. PAIL TUBS, TIERCES.

33 & 34 N. MARKET STREET, BOSTON.
444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.

Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

FREDERICK BOHNET, GENERAL PROVISION DEALER,

Established 1850.

TELEPHONE, NO. 662 FRANKLIN.

188 & 190 MONROE ST., NEW YORK.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO,
CITY OR COUNTRY.

John P. Squire & Sons' HAMS AND BACON

ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

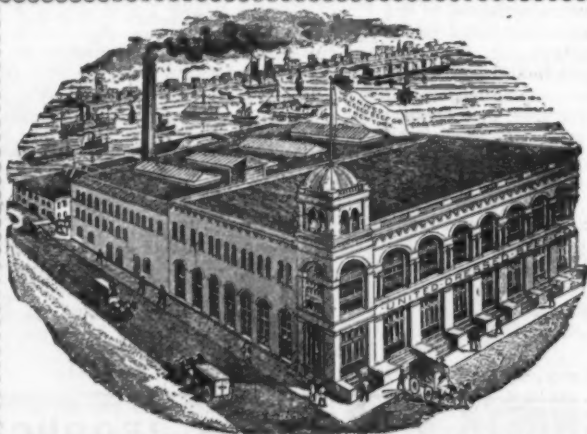
Telephone 282 Franklin. Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.
OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

... 20 Harrison Street, New York.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

ONLY \$4.00 FOR 52 WEEKLY ISSUES.



The United Dressed Beef

Salesroom Telephone

314 38th St.

Company OF NEW YORK,

Office Telephone, 303 38th St.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.

PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF INDIA MESS AND ALL SALT BEEF.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT AND KIDNEY SUET.

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine,
Prime City Tallow, Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches,
Selected Hides. All Grades Salted Beef.

43d & 44th STREETS,
FIRST AVE. and EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, President.
LEWIS SAMUELS, Treasurer.

ADOLPH EDELMUTH, Vice-President.
LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 46.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Berth freights were moderately active, while rates are a trifle firmer. During the closing weeks of 1896 provisions, beef and cattle were exported in large quantities, being in excess of former seasons, and a continuation of this activity was naturally expected. But the discrimination made by certain Southern railroads to Southern ports against New York made such an event impossible, with the result that with the lessened exports of the country New Orleans shows a greater cargo tonnage for Liverpool than New York. The falling off in shipments caused lower rates to prevail, and it was expected that the latter condition would soon again stimulate business. But the recovery is slow. Tallow, canned meats, bacon and tierced lard are quoted at 12s. 6d. to 15s. to Liverpool, while to same port cotton oil is quoted at 3s. per barrel, beef 3s. per tierce and pork 2s. 6d. per barrel. Considerable cotton oil orders were booked for Marseilles at 4s. 3d. per barrel. At the close the market is steady, with increased activity.

LIVE CATTLE.

While the general trading all week was fair, prices ruled a shade lower on the good grades, and show a considerable reduction on medium and rough butcher stock. The receipts were a trifle heavier than the week previous. A larger number of oxen, stags and bulls from nearby States was offered than for some time back, the high prices of late this class of stock has been bringing moved a lot forward. Latest cables quote steers selling in England at lower prices, bringing from 10c to 10½c. per lb; dressed weight refrigerator beef easier at 8½c. Sheep higher at 8½c. to 10c., dressed weight. A year ago live cattle of a good to prime quality sold in this market at 4.65 to 5.15 per cwt. Shipments from the United States of live stock and dressed meats for the week ending Jan. 9, 97, was as follows:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quarters Beef
New York.....	1,938	1,100	11,719
Boston.....	2,288	2,560	7,352
Baltimore.....	1,276	.....	2,980
Philadelphia.....	701	.....	1,062
Portland.....	1,259	.....	.....
	7,462	3,663	23,053

Destination of shipments.

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quarters Beef
London.....	2,462	3,573	1,900
Liverpool.....	3,693	.....	18,128
Glasgow.....	478	.....	.....
Southampton.....	.....	.....	3,025
Bristol.....	461	.....	.....
Hull.....	150	.....	.....
Bermuda & West Indies.....	21	90	.....
	7,462	3,663	23,053

We quote:

Good to choice Native Steers.....	4 75 a 5 10
Poor to medium " ".....	3 80 a 4 65
Cows and Bulls.....	1 10 a 3 20
Oxen and Stags.....	2 65 a 4 30
Bulls.....	2 20 a 3 30

LIVE CALVES.

There was a very light run of live calves at the local yards all week. Prices remained about steady, and the demand was only moderate. Dealers complained of slow trade in local dressed calves, owing to competition from country dressed, which are commencing to arrive in fair quantities. We quote:

Good to choice veals.....	7 00 a 7 75
Poor to medium veals.....	5 00 a 6 7 0

Westerns, heavy.....	3 75 a 4 50
" light.....	5 10 a 6 20
Barnyards.....	2 90 a 3 50

LIVE HOGS.

The receipts at the local yards was only moderate, composed mostly of packers' weights and pigs. Prices ruled a trifle easier, owing to reports of liberal receipts at other points. Roughts sold about steady. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	3 50 a 3 75
Hogs, light to medium.....	3 90 a 4 10
Pigs.....	4 20 a 4 50
Roughts.....	3 10 a 3 25

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market opened up with heavier receipts than the corresponding day last week. The demand was rather limited, and prices went lower. As the market progressed the arrivals became light, and salesmen were able to recover a part of the loss in values. The bulk of the stock was lambs, sheep, continuing in light supply. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	5 30 a 5 62
Poor to medium lambs.....	4 50 a 5 10
Good to choice sheep.....	4 10 a 4 50
Common to medium sheep.....	3 10 a 3 95

DRESSED BEEF.

The dressed beef trade was dull and lifeless all week. Salesmen had high cost stock, and the quality ran from medium to good, with nothing choice or common to offer in steer beef. It was hard work to show a slight falling off. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	7 ½ a 8 ½
" light.....	7 ½ a 7 ¾
Common to fair Native.....	6 ½ a 7 ½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 ½ a 7 ¾
" light.....	6 ½ a 7 ¾
Good to prime Westerns.....	6 ½ a 7 ½
Common to fair Texan.....	6 a 6 ½
Good to choice Heifers.....	6 a 6 ½
Common to fair Heifers.....	5 a 5 ½
Choice Cows.....	6 a 6 ½
Common to fair Cows.....	4 ½ a 5 ½
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	5 ½ a 6 ½
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	4 ½ a 5 ½
Choice Bulls.....	5 a 6
Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna.....	3 ½ a 4

DRESSED CALVES.

Trading was slow in dressed calves. Local slaughtered in light supply and high country dressed coming forward more freely, especially light grades, prices on this class of stock remaining about steady. We quote:

Good to choice veals.....	11 ½ a 12
Common to medium Veals.....	7 a 10
Westerns, heavy.....	5 ½ a 6 ½
" light and medium.....	7 ½ a 9 ½
Grassers.....	5 a 6
Country Dressed.....	6 a 11

DRESSED HOGS.

Shippers marketed quite a number of hogs and pigs this week, both from the West and nearby. Prices at the opening was weak, but toward the close some strength was noticeable. Pigs of a light weight sold to best advantage. Roughts moved more slowly. We quote:

Hogs, 160 and over.....	4 ½ a 4 ¾
Hogs, 140 and over.....	4 ¾ a 5
Hogs, 120 and over.....	5 ½ a 6 ½
Pigs, light.....	5 ½ a 6
Pigs, medium.....	5 a 5 ½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With the opening of the market prices went lower on both sheep and lambs, as the arrivals had increased over last week.

Lambs suffered the most, as the receipts were largely of this class of stock. At the close everything was sold out, which will help to give a healthy tone to the market next week. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	8 a 9
Common to medium lambs.....	7 a 8
Good to prime sheep.....	7 a 7 ½
Common to medium.....	6 ½ a 7

PROVISIONS.

Prices on provisions among the jobbing trade show a slight falling off on some articles, especially smoked meats and pickled goods. Fresh cuts sold well all week until near the close, when slight concessions had to be made to clean up. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	10 a 10 ½
" " 12 to 14 " ".....	10 a 10
" " heavy.....	9 a 9 ½
California hams, smoked, light.....	6 a 6 ½
" " heavy.....	5 ½ a 5 ¾
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	7 ½ a 8
" " (rib in).....	7 a 8
ried beef sets.....	10 a 11 ½
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	11 ½ a 13
" shoulders.....	6 a 5 ½
Pickled bellies, light.....	5 ½ a 6 ½
" " heavy.....	4 ½ a 5
Fresh pork loins.....	7 a 8
Pork tenderloins.....	16 a 18

HARRY ROBE, ASSOCIATED.

B. C. SHEPARD,

Commission Buyer of

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

N. Y. Central Stock Yards,
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Office, Room 13,
1300 Stock Exchange Building.

E. S. NUTE.

E. E. JOHNSTON.

NUTE & JOHNSTON,

COMMISSION BUYERS OF

HOGS, SHEEP AND CATTLE.

N. Y. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

OFFICE, ROOM 15, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

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C. W. ZIMMER, Hog Buyer.

ADAM ZIMMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE PURCHASE OF CATTLE,
SHEEP AND HOGS.

OFFICE, Live Stock Exchange, N. Y. C., Room 19,
STOCK YARDS, East Buffalo, N. Y.

I do a strictly Purchasing Business, I will not handle any sale stock under any consideration, consequently I have but one interest in the market, THAT IS to keep prices as low as possible.

WALTER MILSOM,
Commission Merchant
FOR THE PURCHASE OF LIVE HOGS.

997 William St., East Buffalo, N. Y.
N. Y. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

PICKLED LOINS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTS, and all kinds of
LEAN PORK PRODUCTS

Bought by KACHELMACHER & BOHMER, 174 Chambers St., New York.

SWIFT'S..... CHICAGO DRESSED Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork

AND A FULL LINE OF SWIFT'S FINE PROVISIONS

Can be had at our branch houses in
New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

BRANCH HOUSES:

NEW YORK.

G. F. and E. C. SWIFT,
Proprietors.

G. F. & E. C. Swift, 105 Barclay st.
Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 and 24 10th ave.
Washington Market Sheep Co., W. Washington Market.
Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.
G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th st.).
Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.

General Offices,
105 Barclay St., N.Y.

Swift Brothers, 182 and 184 Fort Greene place.
Ft. Greene Sheep & Provision Co., 172 Ft. Greene place.

BROOKLYN.

Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.
Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.

NEW JERSEY CITY.

Swift and Company, Ninth Street Market, 138 9th st. Swift and Company, Wayne Street Market.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

Packers of REX BRAND

PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS AND BEEF EXTRACT.

SHIPPERS OF CHOICE

Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Beef and Pork Cuts, and all
kinds of Tripe and Sausages.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BUTTERINE.

PACKING HOUSES.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. CHICAGO, ILL.
SIOUX CITY, IA. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BRANCH HOUSES.

The Cudahy Packing Co., Manhattan Market, New York.
" " " " Manhattanville " "
" " " " Ft. Greene Place, Brooklyn.
" " " " 1 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
" " " " Clinton Market, " "
" " " " Worcester, Mass.
" " " " Fall River, " "
" " " " Pittsburg, Pa.
Holmes' Provision Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Nashua Beef Co., " Nashua, " "
Lee & Hoyt, " New Haven, Conn.
McElroy Bros., " Bridgeport, " "
Omaha Beef Co., " Danbury, " "
Waterbury Beef Co., " Waterbury, " "
W. W. Coates & Co., " Providence, R. I.
A. H. Warthman Co., " Philadelphia, Pa.

HARRISBURG, PA., OPERATED BY
HARRISBURG PROVISION CO.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

NEW YORK CITY.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WESTPHALIA
HAM.

CURERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS AND CANNED MEATS

WHITE ROSE
LARD.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE.

AND ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY, CHICAGO

FOWLER BROS. (LIMITED), NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and Sausage Makers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS
OF THE UNRIVALED AND JUSTLY
CELEBRATED
BRANDS OF MEATS AND LARD:

Delmonico Peach and Cherry Brands
OF SMOKED MEATS.
Peach Leaf Lard. Apricot Lard.
ROYAL LILY COMPOUND.

Agents in most of the principal cities in the United States. Correspondence solicited.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO.

BENTLEY & GERWIG, Limited,
MANUFACTURERS OF

ROPE, TWINE and CORDAGE,

Hide Ropes, Pork Packers and Sausage Twine a specialty. Cotton Waste, etc.

69 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO.



TRADE MARK **KNICKERBOCKER** REGISTERED.

ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Whole and Pure Ground Spices,

Whole and Pure Ground Herbs, Rubbed Sage, Thyme, Savory, Marjoram, etc.
PURE BORAX for the Provision Trade. Grinding for the Trade a Specialty.

Send for Quotations and mention this paper.

KNICKERBOCKER MILLS,

WILLIAM J. STITT & CO.
154 & 156 Chambers Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

KINGAN & CO., Ltd.,

Pork and Beef
Packers,

INDIANAPOLIS, - - IND.

BRANCHES:

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NEW YORK, Manhattan Market.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Vine Street.
BALTIMORE, MD., South Street.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
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WRITE US FOR PRICES

ON CARLOAD LOTS OF

Dressed Beef, Mutton, Veal and Hogs,
also Sweet Pickled and Smoked
Meats, Kettle-Rendered Lard,
etc.

We are in the great Iowa cattle and hog belt and think
we can do you some good.

TRI-CITY PACKING & PROVISION CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.

LIVE POULTRY.

The week opened up with a fair demand and firmer prices, but toward the close dealers had to make slight concessions to clean out. Fancy fowls were wanted at all times. Chickens also loaned up in price. Ducks firmer and geese plenty and weaker in tone. We quote:

Turkeys	8	a	9
Fowls, Local and Western, per lb	9	a	10
" Southern	7	a	8½
Chickens, Local and Western, per lb	7	a	8
" Southern	7	a	7
Ducks, per pair	60	a	90
Geese, per pair	1 00	a	1 75
Roosters, per lb	4	a	4½
Pigeons, per pair	15	a	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

The invoices of dressed poultry all week was rather light. Prices held firmer on all stocks that could be classed as good or better. Turkeys are getting scarce. Fancy soft-meated chickens are being sought after, as most stock arriving is stoggy. Capons unchanged. Fancy ducks very scarce. Geese are plenty and lower. We quote:

Turkeys, fancy quality	12	a	13
" fair to medium	10½	a	11
" common	8	a	9
" young	12	a	12½
" old	10	a	11
Hens	13	a	14
Chickens, selected	12	a	13
" good to prime	9	a	10½
" common to medium	7	a	8½
Fowls, prime	8½	a	9
" common to good	8	a	8½
Old Cocks	5	a	6
Ducks, choice	12	a	13
" common to medium	8	a	11
Geese, choice	11	a	12
" common to medium	7	a	10
Squabs, per doz	1 25	a	2 25
Capons	15	a	18
" slips	12	a	14

GAME.

There is little actual change in the prices of game, and the receipts are moderate on mostly all kinds, which gives dealers a change to clean up old lots. The demand is very quiet. We quote:



THE UNION SAUSAGE STUFFER

MADE IN TWO SIZES.
54-lb. Size, --- \$65
35-lb. Size, --- \$50

This Stuffer occupies less room than any other and is simple and rapid in operation.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

MANUFACTURED BY
**The UNION
Machine Works,**

413 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
New York Agents:
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., 96 PRINCE STREET.

Quail, per doz	75	a	1 50
Partridges, undrawn, per pair	75	a	1 00
" drawn, " "	50	a	65
Grouse, per pair	1 10	a	1 20
Wild Ducks, canvasback, per pair	2 00	a	3 00
" roadheads, per pair	75	a	2 25
" mallard, per pair	75	a	90
" common, per pair	15	a	25
Rabbits, per pair	15	a	25
" Jack, per pair	25	a	40
Venison, whole, per lb	10	a	13
" saddles, per lb	15	a	19
Prairie chickens	1 10	a	1 40

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough butcher's fat	1½
Inferior	1
*Suet, fresh and heavy	2½
Shop bones (per cwt.)	.20

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3½ a 4
Refined—Granulated	4½ a 5
" Crystals	4½ a 5½
" Powdered	5 a 5½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	6½	8
" White	11	12
" Red Zanzibar	15	20
" Shot	8	
Allspice	6	8
Coriander	4	6
Cloves	6	8
Mace	45	50
Nutmegs, 110s.	45	50
Ginger, Jamaica	23	26
" African	6	8
Sage Leaf	10	12
" Rubbed		12
Marjoram	20	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, English, wide per keg	32 00
" per ¼ keg	17 00
" medium, per keg	25 00
" Australian, per lb	30 a 40
" New Zealand, wide	30 a 40
" domestic, per keg	20 00
Hog, American, tcs, per lb	14
" bbls, per lb	14
" ½ bbls, per lb	15
" kegs, per lb	16
Beef guts, rounds, per set	15
" per lb	3 a 4
" bungs, per piece	7
" per lb	5 a 6
" middles, per set	40
" per lb	7 a 8
" weasands, per 1,000	4½ c. per 100

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	35 to 65c
Calves' heads, scalded	20 to 35c a piece
Sweet breads	20 to 50c a pair
Calves' livers	20 to 45c a piece
Beef kidneys	4 to 8c a piece
Mutton kidneys	2c a piece
Livers, beef	25 to 50c a piece
Oxtails	3 to 5c a piece
Hearts, beef	4 to 8c a piece
Rolls, beef	8 to 10c a lb
Butts, beef	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	16 to 20c a lb
Lamb's fries	5 to 7c a pair

GREEN CALF SKINS.

Veal Skins, No. 1	13
Veal Skins, No. 2	11
Buttermilks, No. 1	11
Buttermilks, No. 2	9
Kips, No. 1, Heavy	1.90
Kips, No. 1, Light	1.60
Kips, No. 2, Heavy	1.6
Kips, No. 2, Light	1.25

Buttermilk Kips	1.20
Branded Kips	1.60
C. S. No. 3	40
Bobs	25

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Good country h's cuttings per lb	1¼ a 2
Sinews, green	¾ a 1
" dry	¾ a 1
Bones, dry and clean, 2000 lbs.	14 00

ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending January 16, 1897:

Jan. 7. Harris sold at 37 florins.
" 7. Helmet sold at 36 florins.
" 7. Nelson Morris Extra sold at 36 florins.
" 9. United sold at 37 florins.
" 12. Harrison sold at 38 florins.
" 14. United sold at 38 florins.
" 14. Modoc sold at 38 florins.
" 14. Harrison sold at 38 florins.
" 14. Eastman Extra sold at 38 florins.
" 14. Swift Extra sold at 38 florins.
" 14. Queen City sold at 30 florins.
" 14. Monarch sold at 30 florins.
" 15. Harrison sold at 39 florins.

Sales for the week, 3,000 tcs.

Jan. 9, stock in first hands, 1,400 tcs.

Stock afloat, Jan. 9.—Per stmr. Verano from Balto, December 27, due January 10, 1,288 tcs.; per stmr. Werken-dam from New York, December 29, due January 10, 1,49 tcs.; per stmr. Veendam from New York, January 2, due January 11, 1,486 tcs.; per stmr. Venango from Balto, January 2, due January 16, 1,280 tcs. Total, 5,600 tcs.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending Jan. 2, 1897: 1836—Butter, 52,000 cwt.; margarine, 15,000 cwt 1897—butter, 51,000 cwt.; margarine, 17,000 cwt.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Jan. 11. Per Stmr. Durango—Hammond, 300 tcs.; D. B. Martin, 60; Cleveland Prov. Co., 60; Nelson Morris, 420; Cudahy Packing, 20; Swift & Co., 210; Armour Packing, 320.

Neutral Lard.

Jan. 11. Per Stmr. Durango—Cleveland Prov. Co., 60 tcs.; Nelson Morris, 120; International, 75; Cudahy Packing, 100; Swift & Co., 900; Armour & Co., 425.

HIGHEST PRICES

FOR

Hides, Horsehides,
Calf Skins,
Tallow, &c.
Sheep and Lamb Skins,
Pelts.

JOSEPH HABERMAN

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The Bowery Bank of New York,
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PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

Fat, Suet, Calfskins, Hides, Plates & Bones,

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76 KENT STREET, 18 NO. WEST ST.,
Greenpoint, L. I. Mount Vernon.

Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

ORGANIZED 1888.

The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association,

OFFICE, 407 E. 47th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Sell your calfskins to us. We divide all profits to stockholders. No other dealers do this.

Our wagons call at your place for calfskins.

Talks with successful merchants.

How Mr. F. A. Colvin found the secret of making money.

"YES, I have sold out my business," said Mr. F. A. Colvin, of Greenville, Ohio. "I have been in the grocery business here for eight years, and, though I am only thirty-six years old, I have concluded that it is about time to take things a little easier."

"Then you have been successful?"



MR. F. A. COLVIN.

"Reasonably so. I have got a pretty little home which cost me \$3,250 and enough cash to buy a good farm of one hundred acres in this county. Besides I am still young and strong, and I intend to retain my connection with one or two business enterprises in which I am interested. They will keep my mind occupied, and meanwhile I will have time to enjoy myself."

"To what do you ascribe your success?"

"I believe that I can tell you what has been the chief factor in my success. I am willing to do it because I believe that every one of my fellow merchants in all lines of business might reach an equal or greater success by following my example."

"Thirteen years ago I started a general store in Muncie, Ind. I had \$3,500 capital, employed from seven to nine clerks, and always did a good business. But invariably at the end of the year I found that I was losing money. In 1888

I sold out, paid my bills and had just \$900 of the original \$3,500 left. I would have been \$1,500 worse off than nothing if the gas boom had not struck Muncie just then and greatly increased the value of some little property I owned there."

"I determined before I started in business again to find out, if possible, why I had failed to make money before. I also took pains to look around me and study the methods of more successful merchants. I made up my mind that the cause of my failure was a lack of systematic management."

"I had done a large business, and apparently I should have made a correspondingly large profit. I could only ascribe my failure to do so to carelessness or forgetfulness in handling the transactions between my clerks and my customers. Observation showed me that the merchants who were making money were those who paid attention to just these details of their business."

"Then I set myself to work to find the best system for handling these transactions. When I found it I opened a grocery store here at Greenville, and I put in the National Cash Register system the day I started. I had only \$900 capital—just about one-fourth of the capital with which I had started in business in Muncie."

"Every year since then I have made money, and I believe that my business success is more largely due to the system



MR. COLVIN'S RESIDENCE.

inaugurated by the National Cash Register than to anything else."

Mr. Colvin is a prominent man in Greenville. He is a 32d-degree Mason and at the last election was a candidate for mayor of the city. Any merchant who is interested in the story of Mr. Colvin's success can get further particulars by writing to him, or, if he will send his name, address, business, number of clerks employed and per cent. of business done on credit to Department F, The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio, he will receive in return a more detailed account of Mr. Colvin's experience, as well as a handsomely-printed description of a system calculated for use in his particular store.



MR. COLVIN'S GROCERY STORE.

The Fertilizer Market.

The market for most descriptions continues quiet, but there is an improved demand for sulphate of ammonia, which rules firm, with a fair business reported. The article is in a strong position, owing to the reports of a contemplated combination among foreign manufacturers. Dried blood and tankage are dull and featureless at about previous prices. The demand for potash salts is in moderate request, as with liberal arrivals on maturing contracts consumers are able to supply their present wants. Nitrate of soda continues dull but firm at previous figures, the visible supply to April 15 being given as 288,000 bags, against 363,000 bags a year ago. In fish scrap no new feature has developed. Kainit has shown considerable activity, prices ruling according to quotations herewith given. Tankage is easier, while azotine is steady on the former basis of prices. The demand for dried blood if yet dull, no new feature being apparent. We quote the following figures:

Ground bone, fine average, per ton.....	\$21.00	a 23.00
Kainit, future shipment, per 2,000 lbs.....	8.80	a 9.25
Kainit, ex store, in bulk.....	8.20	a 9.25
Keiseret, future shipments.....	7.25	a 7.50
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. ship.....	1.78	a 1.81 1/2
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ship, ex store.....	1.80	a 1.82 1/2
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.90	a 1.95
Nitrate of soda, futures.....	1.88	a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent., less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorate), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.03	a 1.05 1/2
The same, spot.....	1.03	a 1.05 1/2
High grade manure salt (30 a 38 per cent. sulphate potash), to arrive (basis 30 per cent.).....	1.99 1/2	a 2.03
Manure salt in bulk, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit O. P.	36 1/2	a 38
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	16.00	a 16.50
Ammonia superphosphate, high grade.....	25.00	a 26.00
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground low.....	1.55 1/2	a 1.57 1/2
Tankage, per ton.....	14.50	a 15.00
Azotine, per unit.....	1.75	a 1.80
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.....	8.50	a 9.00
" dry.....	19.00	a 19.50
Sulphate ammonia, for gas, per 100 lbs.....	2.05	a 2.10
Sulphate ammonia, for bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.02 1/2	a 2.07 1/2
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs.....	5.00	a 5.25
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.00	a
The same, dried.....	3.25	a 3.45

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER REPORT.

The market on ammoniates has been fairly steady, and with sufficient inquiry to prevent any large accumulations at producing centers. We quote:

Blood, at \$1.50 per unit Chicago.	1.40	" Kansas City.
Concentrated Tankage, \$1.30 a \$1.32 1/2 Chicago.		
Crushed Tankage, 9 to 10 per c. at \$13.50 a \$14.00 Chicago.		
" " 8 to 8 1/2 and 20, 12.00 a 13.00 "		
" " 6 and 35 " 10.00 "		
" " 9 and 20, \$1.65 and \$10.00 Baltimore.		
Azotine, \$1.70 per unit Baltimore.		
Blood, 1.70 " "		

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda, 2.10c. for 60 per cent.; 77 per cent. caustic soda, 2.20 for 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2.30 per lb.; 98 per cent. caustic soda, 3 3/4c. per lb.; sal soda, 70c. per 100 lb.; carbonate of potash, 5 1/2c. per lb.; caustic potash, 5 1/2c. per lb.; borax, 5 1/2c. per lb.; talc, 1 1/2c. per lb.; Cochiti cocoa nut oil, 60 a 63c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 5 1/2c. per lb.; palm oil, in casks, 4 1/2c. lb.; yellow olive oil, 55c. per gallon; green olive oil, 53c. per gallon; green olive oil foots, 4 1/2c. per lb.; cottonseed soap stock, 1c. per lb.; rosin, \$2.25 a \$3 per 280 lb.

THE GLUE MARKET.

The demand for dry domestic is slow and prices are without change. An improvement in consumption is considered assured by the leading houses in the trade, which circumstance will undoubtedly result in a still higher range of values. The advance in the better make of glues—hide stock—has stimulated the demand for the lower grades, further advances in the former being reflected in similar conditions with regard to the cheaper qualities. We quote:

A Extra, white.....	22c
1 Extra.....	18c

CHICAGO MARKETS.

LARDS.

Prime Steam.....	3 1/2
Neutral.....	5 1/2
Compound.....	4

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	4 1/2
Good request.....	

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	34
" " No. 1.....	31
" " No. 1.....	27
" " No. 2.....	25
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	5 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure.....	45
" Extra.....	35
" No. 1.....	31

TALLOW.

Tallow Oil.....	30
Packers' Prime.....	3 1/2
No. 2.....	3
Edible Tallow.....	4
Demand for tallow good.....	

GREASES.

Brown.....	2 1/2
Yellow.....	3 1/2
White.....	3 1/2
Bone.....	2 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1/2
Inferior or black fat.....	1/2
Suet.....	1 1/2
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	20

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	23
Crude.....	20
Butter oil, barrels.....	28

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, 16 to 17 units.....	1.50	Chgo. f. o. b.
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.45	"
Concent. tankage, 14 to 15 p. c. p. unit.....	1.40	"
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton.....	14.00	"
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p. c. per ton.....	13.00	"
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton.....	11.50	"
Unground tankage, 7 & 30 p. c. per ton.....	10.50	"
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p. c. per ton.....	10.00	"
Bone meal, per ton.....	18.00	"
Bones, rough, "packers".....	16.50	"
Steamed bone meal per ton.....	15.50	"
Ground tankage, \$1 per ton extra.....		

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$170 per ton	65-70 lbs. average
Horns.....	\$20.00 per ton	
Round Shin Bones.....	\$47.00 "	
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$37.50 "	
Thigh Bones.....	\$90 per ton	90-100 lbs. average

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	7 a 8
Pocket Pieces.....	4 1/2
Tenderloins.....	16 a 18
Spare ribs.....	4 a 4 1/2
Trimming.....	4 1/2
Ham Trimmings.....	6
California Butts.....	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Boston Butts.....	3 1/2 a 4 1/2
Hocks.....	5 a 5 1/2
Tail Bones.....	3
Pigs' Tails.....	1 1/2
Cheek Meat.....	1 1/2 a 2
Skinned Shoulders.....	5 a 5 1/2
Dry Salt Spare Ribs.....	4 a 4 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Sugar in New Orleans is quoted as follows:	
Pure open kettle.....	2 1/2
White, clarified.....	3 1/2
Plantation granulated.....	4

COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	75c
Lard tierces.....	90 a 92 1/2

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

On Thursday the market for yellow was firm at 23 1/2c., with sales of 250 bbls. at that price and 100 bbls. on the dock off grade at 23c.; also one tank of yellow oil on the track at 21c. Exporters were in the market for February shipment, as there is more ocean room offering for that month, at easier figures, while January room is mostly taken up and held firmly. There was nothing reported in crude at the South, though very little was offered and held at 16 1/2c. on the Atlantic coast. The stronger market for lard helped to firm up cotton oil and shippers intimated that there would have been more business at 23 1/2c. if round lots could have been obtained at that figure. It is now quite generally believed that the liberal sales of tank oil, late last week, to go West, were for soap makers, instead of compound lard refiners, as then reported.

Friday's markets were unchanged, and steady, but the reaction in lard kept buyers out of the market, and only small lots were reported up to close of change at Thursday's prices. The market was no lower, but less firm and less inquiry was reported.

Cottonseed, crude, prime.....	20	a 20 1/2
" loose, f. o. b. mills.....	16	a 18 1/2
Summer yellow, prime.....	23 1/2	a 23 1/2
" off grades.....	23	a 23
Yellow, butter grades.....	27	a 27
White, prime.....	26	a 27

Later, 75,000 lb city oleo sold to New York refiners at 4 1/2c., and after that 100,000 do., do., at 4 1/2c., closing 1/2 higher; city tallow bid 3 3/4c. and offered 3 1/2c.

Later, 2 tanks crude Southeast Coast, at 16c., and more offered at 16 1/2c.; 60 bbls. crude New York, with sellers of yellow at 23 1/2c., and no buyers.

CAKE AND MEAL MARKET.

In New Orleans the market for cottonseed cake and meal is steady at \$16.50 a \$17 per short ton, and \$18.75 a \$19 per long ton, for export. Receivers' prices are quoted as follows: Cottonseed, \$7 per ton of 2,000 lb net to the mills, no commission of any kind to be added; cottonseed meal jobbing per carload at depot, \$16.50 a \$16.75 per short ton of 2,000 lb; for export, per long ton of 2,240 lb f. o. b., \$18.25 a \$18.50 for current month; oil cake, for export, \$18.25 a \$18.50 per long ton, f. o. b.

SWIFT AND COMPANY'S PURCHASE.

Swift & Co., it is said, have all but completed a deal for the purchase of the St. Joseph (Mo.) stock yards and the old Moran packing plant. The purchase price is said to be \$420,000.

N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Membership tickets are unchanged in price and the market is uninteresting.

The outlook for a good spring trade in provisions is hopeful.

This is the view of Mr. Carl Dreier, whose masterly and comprehensive estimate of the situation was furnished "The National Provisioner's" representative yesterday.

W. H. R. Thomas, of the well known house of Halsted & Co., is in Kansas City. His return will be on or about the 25th.

Mr. Charles Wilson, of Hull, England, a member of the well known steamship firm of that name, spent an hour on the floor yesterday.

The following members were elected Jan. 7: Mr. King, A. L. Koch (Kneeland & Co.); W. P. St. John, G. W. Reinhardt, of Reinhardt & Co.; C. G. Bennett, M. I. Davis, of the Manhattan Beef Co.; E. Elsworth, E. Elsworth & Co.; W. S. Simond. The following gentlemen were posted for membership: Gottfried Wigam, L. H. Smith, Ed. F. Danell.

The following gentlemen were visitors on 'Change during the week: I. O. Betelle, Wilmington; C. A. Purcell, Chicago; F. Schwartz, Buffalo; R. D. Martin, Winnipeg; W. W. Bartholomew, Hartford, Conn.; I. L. Corse, Minneapolis; B. C. Shepard, Buffalo; Frank K. Harlow, Chicago; Otto G. Spain, Buffalo; F. W. Martine, Kansas City; J. H. Wolsford, Liverpool; O. B. Holloway, Chicago; J. F. Smith, Chicago; C. R. Sturgis, Detroit.

Brokers, Commission Merchants and Bankers.

Jacob Leaser,
Provision Broker,
429 Produce Exchange,
NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

THOMAS GOULARD & CO.,
Inspectors, Weighers, Etc.
Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Oleo, Oils,
—Etc.—
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

P. G. GRAY,
Broker in Packing House Products, Oils,
Grease, Tallow, Fertilizers, etc.,
PROVISIONS.
45 North Market St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Correspondence Solicited.

H. C. ZAUN,
Provision Broker,
Room 409 Produce Exchange,
NEW YORK.

I do a strictly Brokerage business, neither buy nor sell for my own account. Reference, the Provision Trade of New York generally.

JOHN JAMISON,
Philadelphia.
S. P., SMOKED MEATS,
LARD and COMPOUND
... Sold on Commission.

W. Wilson Tickle,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

66 and 167 Palmerston Buildings, LONDON, E. C.
(Proprietor of THE AUSTRALIAN TRADING WORLD)

Will undertake any Commissions for the purchase of English goods.

Samples of Cutlery, etc. furnished by parcel post on receipt of remittance to cover cost.

Orders must be accompanied with cash or its equivalent.

ROBT. H. KELLY & CO.,
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Cotton.
Member Chicago Board of Trade since 1879.
THE POSSIBILITIES

For money making are unusually good at the present time, and the extremely low prices now prevailing should be taken advantage of by the investor. Our handbook and daily review of the market sent free upon request. "Facts and Figures," the best and most complete book published pertaining to the speculative business, sent to any address for 10 cents in stamps. Always glad to correspond with any one concerning the markets and cheerfully furnish any information wanted in regard to same. Favor us with a share of your business and you will not regret placing your orders through our house.

ROBT. H. KELLY & CO.,
Gen'l Office, Entire 10th Floor, 226 LaSalle, Chicago.

NORTON & WORTHINGTON,
BROKERS, No. 3 Chicago Board of Trade, CHICAGO.

Execute Orders for the Purchase or Sale of
GRAIN, PORK, LARD, RIBS, SEEDS, ETC.,
FOR CASH OR FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.
Correspondence Invited.

DAVID C. LINK,
General Commission
AND
Export Broker.

411 PRODUCE EXCHANGE
NEW YORK.

OLEO STEARINE A SPECIALTY.

WHEAT AND PORK.

Everything in the situation justifies much higher prices for wheat and pork and we advise buying on any breaks for good long pull.

Write for information, Market Letter and Reference Book, free.

EVERINGHAM, LYNCH & CO.,
No. 110 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,
BROKER, PACKER HIDES,
Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil,
Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. **Kansas City, Mo.**

REJECTIONS.

J. D. W. CLAUSSEN,
Handler of Rejected Meats.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Prompt Returns and
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Best of Reference Given on Application.

27 Market St., **CHARLESTON, S. C.**

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HENRY CLEWS & CO.

11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St., New York.

MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.

A Five Dollar Safe IN THE
PRODUCE EXCHANGE VAULTS,
NEW YORK CITY.

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers. **INSPECTION INVITED.**

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Send for our "Expose of Bucket Shops," Market Letter, Speculative Manual and Market Statistics of 33 years, all free.

Write the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade as to our responsibility.

C. A. WHYLAND & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Established 1880, 10 Pacific Ave., Chicago.



Neutral Lard, Cottonseed Oil & Fats a Specialty.

GEO. A. SHAW & CO.,

BROKERS,

Merchandise and Provisions,
28 WEST 2d STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Cincinnati Representative of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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Only \$4.00 for 52 Weekly Issues.

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Highest Prices Paid for

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,
658 W. 39th St., New York.

H. SCHEIDEBERG,
(Established 1873)

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

SAUSAGE CASINGS AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF
English Sheep Casings
Best Sausage Casings of Every Description.

624 W. 48th St., **NEW YORK.**

HERMAN BRAND,

Dealer in

Fat, Calfskins, Suet and Bones,

413 East 51st St., New York.

Wagons visit all parts of the city.

CHARLES GROLL,
DEALER IN

FAT AND CALFSKINS,
Also Plate, Naval and Prime Beef,
548 W. 40th St. (Bet. 10th & 11th Aves.) **NEW YORK.**

WHAT'S THE MARKET

ON ...

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SKINS

PELTS

TALLOW

GREASE

SEND for free copy of our paper. Market Reports each week from Chicago and all leading markets.

Pays to keep posted.

....

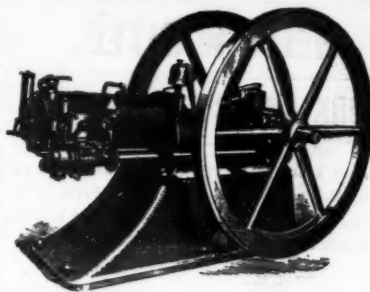
Hide and Leather,

154 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

Mr. Grout's (Rep., Vt.), oleomargarine bill was passed in the House of Representatives at Washington on Thursday, in spite of considerable opposition. The bill makes oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State and Territory into which they are transported. The opposition was on the general grounds that the bill provided an interference with the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. The right of the State to prevent the importation to its boundaries of a product which the laws of that State prohibited was the basis for the arguments in favor. Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa), maintained that under the present law oleomargarine was imported into the States, the stamped covers removed and the imitation was sold as real butter by the retail dealers. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), vigorously protested against any attempt to shut oleomargarine out of the market entirely, stating that same was far more cleanly and healthful than three-fourths of the butter manufactured in the United States. An amendment was adopted providing that oleomargarine in transit should not be subject to the police power of any State through which it might pass. An amendment providing that nothing in the act should be construed to forbid the sale of oleomargarine, except in such manner as would advise customers of its real character, was agreed to. A motion for a third reading of the bill was carried by a rising vote—122 to 88. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of yeas, 126; nays, 96. The bill was then passed without division.

The experts of our analytical laboratory are not only thoroughly familiar with any and every subject which may come up in a packing house, rendering works, oil mill, tannery, fertilizer, glue or soap factory, but their decisions are accepted as authoritative and their opinions are sought after in the most intricate cases.

REFRIGERATION AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

OTTO GAS,
GASOLINE,
NATURAL GAS
ENGINES.

**ECONOMICAL.
DURABLE.
SIMPLE.**

Sizes,
2 to 200 H. P.

The Otto Gas Engine Works,

33d & Walnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 15, 4:15 P. M.—Bacon—Firm; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s., short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 26s. 6d.; long clear light, 35 to 38 lb, 27s.; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 26s. 6d.; short clear backs light, 18 lb, 26s. 6d.; short clear middles heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 24s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 27s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lb, 28s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 40s. Tallow—Fine North American, 19s. Beef—Extra India mess, 62s. 6d.; prime mess, 50s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 48s. 9d.; medium Western, 41s. 3d. Lard—Firm; prime Western, 21s.; refined in pails, 23s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s. 6d. Refrigerator Beef—Forequarter, 3%; hindquarter, 5%.

Mrs. Kilduff—Do you use condensed milk?
Mrs. Mullins—I think it must be condensed. There is never more than a pint and a half in a quart.

Customer—You are using a different kind of soap from what you were, aren't you? Barber—What makes you think so? It doesn't taste the same.

Wilkins—Does your baby wake up often during the night?

Popleigh (with a tired look)—No! It never wakes up.

Wilkins—I congratulate you, old man!

Popleigh—You needn't! My baby never wakes up, because he never goes to sleep!—Puck.

If you want a first-class Ice Plow, constructed entirely of

"ICE KING" Price \$25. It is especially adapted for the use of Dairy men, Butchers and Farmers. If your dealer doesn't keep them, write to agent nearest to you, or send direct to us for full particulars. 48 pp. Illustrated Ice Tool catalogue and 16 pp. treatise on the Ice Harvest, mailed Free.

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Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. T. Wood & Co.
Ice Tool Mfrs.
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was dug out of the hills at CRIPPLE CREEK in 1896. 1897 will show a much better record and this will be contributed to very materially by

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT M. & L. CO.

whose property is situated on Globe Hill, and is surrounded by some of the largest mines in the camp. At a distance of 1350 feet from the mouth of their tunnel this company recently made

A BIG STRIKE

of pay ore, eight feet wide, from which they will commence shipping soon. We advise a purchase of this stock now before they do this for the price will then be advanced. It can be had at 5¼c. per share in not less than 100 share lots. Orders must be sent in at once to realize at this price.

... Address ...

The Mechem Investment Company,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

WANTED. -- FOR SALE. -- BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

NOTICE.

Advertisements in this column to occupy one inch or less are inserted at the minimum rate of one dollar per insertion (one inch of eight lines or less). Fifteen cents per line for every additional line above eight lines.

POSITIONS WANTED.

PACKING HOUSE CHEMIST.

A thoroughly experienced Packing House Chemist who has had charge of the laboratory of one of the Leading Packing Houses in this country for over two years, desires to change his position. Bonafide offers can be addressed,

K. C. W., Box 482,
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284 Pearl St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

Export man, member New York Produce Exchange, with extended experience in oil and provision trade, etc., commanding fine European connection, seeks employment with responsible concern. No objection to leaving city, or going abroad as representative. Address "EXPORTER," care NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

A gentleman who desires to make an extended trip through Europe next spring and who will visit the largest cities and principal ports would be pleased to make connections with some prominent houses for which he could do some business on his proposed trip. Address I. Z. I., Box 527, care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

SITUATION WANTED.

An expert soap maker, of many years' experience, can be engaged temporarily or otherwise, in any branch of the business. Will give instructions in fine floating, transparent, sand and all boiled or cold made laundry and toilet soaps. Also buffing brick polishing pastes, pomades and liquid polishes. Formulae furnished. All references. Address J. A. HILLIARD, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY

Is presented to the right party of buying or leasing a newly equipped modern packing house in the best section of the West; present output 300 cattle, 1,000 sheep and 2,000 hogs per month, and making money. Owner's health failing. Will sell outright, lease for a term of years, or lease with the privilege of buying, or form a stock company and take interest. For particulars, address S. BIRKENWALD Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

POSITION WANTED.

By a first-class salesman. Large acquaintance with hotels, clubs, institutions, steamships, and with Washington, D. C., and Connecticut trade. Address "SALESMAN," care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York City.

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PORK AND BEEF PACKING.

We want a man thoroughly familiar with pork and beef packing, slaughtering and manufacture of by-products, sufficiently literate and educated to write or furnish valuable articles on these subjects.

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Salesman visiting butchers, grocers and general stores can carry a very profitable side line; pocket samples only. Address H. W. T. C., Box 111, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

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One No. 7, three-cylinder, Anderson dryer; two 48-inch Denmead bone mills and screen, elevator, pulleys, shafting, etc., for grinding fertilizer and bones; pipe machine; engine lathe; drill press, force, vacuum, air and well pumps; one small locomotive and three large, stationary, tubular boilers; hoisting engines and wire cables; scales; belting; light and medium "T"-rails, besides numerous other things. Write for list and prices. CINCINNATI DESICCATING CO., Cincinnati, O.

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With Corliss Engine. First Class Condition. Price Reasonable. For full particulars inquire of

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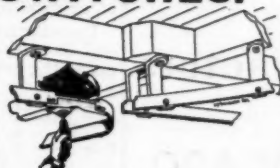
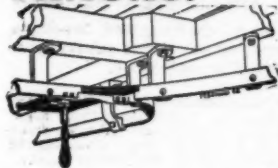
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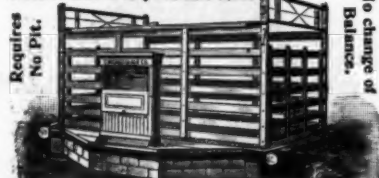
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 Hamburg Holding the record for fastest time on this
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Fürst Bismarck, Oct. 15, 10 a.m.	Normannia, Nov. 26, 10 a.m.

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Phoenicia, Oct. 3, 2 p.m.	Prussia, Nov. 7, 9 a.m.
Perla, Oct. 10, 9.30 a.m.	Phoenicia, Nov. 14, 1.30 p.m.
Armenia, Oct. 17, 2.30 p.m.	

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Georgia, Sept. 19, 2 p.m.	Virginia, Nov. 21, 2 p.m.
Virginia, Oct. 3, 2 p.m.	Venetia, Dec. 5, 2 p.m.
Venetia, Oct. 17, 2 p.m.	Georgia, Dec. 26, 2 p.m.
Georgia, Nov. 7, 2 p.m.	Virginia, Jan. 9, '97, 2 p.m.

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BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, January 9, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on January 9, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Bajocchi, Rosa, 81½ Thompson; to M. Ural	\$1,100
Beck & Hauser, 603 Amsterdam Ave.; to T. Farrell	100
Berman, Hy., 762 Columbus Ave.; to J. Schwarz	300
Cerbino, Michael, 39 Madison; to G. Avato	32
Cohen, Bernardt, 119 East 90th and 709 Amsterdam Ave.; to National L. Association	200
Krieg, Andrew, 262 West 15th; to W. H. McIntyre	500
Love, James, Catharine Market; to F. Bohnet	350
Russo, Benjamin, 131 Mulberry; to R. Laporte	89
Reich, E., 272 Delancey; to J. Levy	45
Stern, Hannah, 2 West 133d; to R. Flettner	242
Vigdorowitz, Abraham, 181 Norfolk; to Leil Vigdorowitz	45
Willey, Ralph, & Co., Bedford Park; to R. Rothschild	173
Bills of Sale.	
Aaron, Bertha, 1120 Park Ave.; to M. Lehmann	1,000
Goldberg, Hermann, 1425 2d Ave.; to A. L. Stern	500
Heusner, C. L., 807 9th Ave.; to Henri Heusner (Provisions, etc.)	300
KINGS COUNTY.	
Vrooman, S. L., 146 Fulton; to Bennett & Co.	100

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Ice Houses for all purposes.
Fish and Oyster Markets fitted up.
All Orders Promptly Attended to.
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Short Distance from Wallabout Market.

GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, January 9, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on January 9, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Bang, H. J., Sturtevant House; to A. P. Sturtevant et al; (Hotel)	27,000
Caravetta, Domenico, 7 Mulberry; to M. Bollucci	123
Fandler, Sam, 71 Henry St.; to B. Dobschitz et al	80
Garbade, J. H., 307 Rivington; to F. Klatt	500
Goldberg, Harris, 179 Eldridge; to Fred Goldberg	40
Hinken, Hy., 86 East 107th; to J. D. Mehrtens	1,040
Ingold, W. F., 53-59 West 42d; to F. C. Campbell (Hotel)	6,250
Moses, Isaac, 45 Avenue B; to Mrs. B. Moses	400
Rohrsen, Christian, 2039 Madison Ave.; to E. H. Dewes	500
Reco, A. & S., 24 Oak; to E. Satriale	800
Ruppel, Geo., 149 1st Ave.; to L. Noll	1,600
Schapiro, Morris, 307 Henry; to B. Dobschitz et al	57
Bills of Sale.	
Cashin, Jas., 571 8th Ave.; to F. O'Neill (Hotel)	3,500
Daniel, M. H., 26 Little 12th; to L. Kirchheimer	150
Getter, Babette, 683 East 145th; to H. E. Berliner	400
Heckman, Ed., 53 East 101st; to J. Dickmann	700
Lobotzky, Jacob, 97 Canal; to A. Mosckowitz	190
Moses, Isaac, 45 Avenue B; to H. Krombach	1,000
Reiss, Max, 2925 3d Ave.; to Laura Weiss	1
Seelig, F. J., 13 Allen; to New Jersey Milk and Cream Co.	1,000
Sabatino, L. & M., 419 East 112th; to G. Salvioni	90
KINGS COUNTY.	
Ehlers, J. H., 267 Bridge; to J. F. Heissenbittel et al	385
Kirse, O., 298 Stagg; to O. Grahn, Jr.	250
Same, 166 Ewen; to same	1,200
Siems, A., 434 Graham Ave.; to J. B. F. Rippe	900
Wildhack, J., 119 Kent Ave.; to Mary Mangels	1,500
Bills of Sale.	
Marston, F. H., 621 5th Ave.; to Wilkins & Thompson	Nom.
Mazzel, D., 46 Front; to Cath. Mazzel	1,000
Moran, J., 53 Columbia; to J. M. Wendell	500

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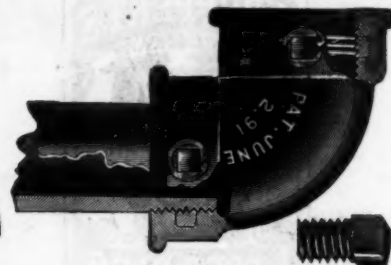
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THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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Certificate of Analysis.

New York, July 1, 1896.

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Prevents Fermentation and Souring of Meats.
Prevents Skippers, Slime and Mold.
Prevents the Dangerous Fungus in Meats.
Gives the Meat a Uniform Cherry-red Color.

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Prevents Green Spots or Meat Turning Gray.
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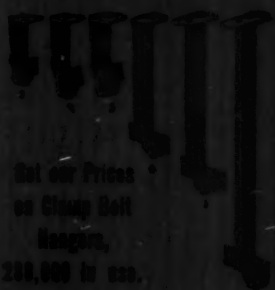
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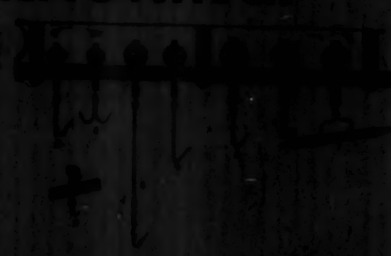


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Absolutely Noiseless
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